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LAST RITES HELD FOR LT.-GEN. SAKAI WHO DIED GLORIOUSLY IN CHEKIANG; TOJO LAUDS OFFICER'S ACHIEVEMENT

GERMAN ATTACKERS SEIZE 3 BIG PLANTS IN STALINGRAD AREA

German High Command Says Northern Factory Zone Penetrated October 14, 15

TANK UNIT AIDED ACTION

Reich Army Spokesmen Declares That End of Fight for Citadel Is Near

The German troops concentrating on the attack of Stalingrad deeply penetrated into the northern factory zone of Stalingrad on October 14 and 15 and succeeded in occupying several large factories, states the Yomiuri-Hochi. The German High Command's announcement regarding the fighting is as follows:

"It was on the night of October 14 that the German infantry corps started an offensive against three enemy footholds in the northern part of the city, with the cooperation of the German tank unit.

"A large Gerginsky tractor factory, Red Barricade Machine Works and Red October Ordnance Arsenal which are thoroughly fortified became the object of the German attack. The attacking units were successful in driving a wedge into the area between the Gerginsky factory and Red Barricade Works after intensive fighting. The vanguard reached the banks of the Volga. By noon of the following day the German units secured their footholds at corners of the neighboring streets. After repulsing Soviet resistance in the afternoon the offensive units were successful in securing by evening the front section of the three factories under perfect control. Thus, the strongest points in Stalingrad, in which the Soviets took pride, have been smashed."

In a supplementary explanation to an announcement issued by the German High Command regarding the results of this fighting in the Stalingrad area, a spokesman of the German Army made the following statement:

"The objective of the German army is in the complete reduction of Stalingrad. Except for only two Soviet footholds, the Red October Ordnance Arsenal and the Red Barricade Machine Works, where the enemy troops are entrenched, the whole city of Stalingrad has been placed under German control. These two factories, moreover, are solidly besieged on three sides except the rear facing the Volga River, and the reduction of the rear defenses of their factories is a question of minutes. The end of the Stalingrad fighting is near."

BRITAIN, AMERICA TRYING TO WIN OVER IRANIAN ARMY

Allies Offer to Ensure Iran's Internal Security—Meet With Resistance

Domei

BERLIN, October 17.—British and American Government authorities are pressing the newly-created Iranian Government in order to win the cooperation of the Iranian army, according to information received from Teheran and reported in Istanbul.

The Americans and British are trying to solve this knotty problem with excuses for a guarantee of Iranian internal security and frontier defense, however, reports indicate that the Iranian army is resisting this proposal.

The control of the Iranian police by the Americans and British is believed to have been the result of the conference held between the British West Asian Minister Richard Casey and Iranian Prime Minister.

COMPETITION REMOVED

Authorities Solve P.I. Transportation Problem

Domei

MANILA, October 17.—To avoid needless competition between motor bus and railway services in the Philippines, the Japanese Military authorities have decided to permit bus services only in areas where railway facilities are unavailable.

However, the operation of trucks in the vicinity of railway lines will be permitted.

First Anniversary of Tojo Cabinet Finds Our Wartime Premier in Best of Health

One year has elapsed since Premier General Hideki Tojo formed his cabinet on October 18, 1941. His was a task that required the utmost concentration, unflagging energy, and an indomitable spirit to overcome all obstacles in order to put the internal structure of Japan on a solid wartime footing. Needless to say, Premier Tojo has more than fulfilled all the requirements that his exacting position demanded, and the result today is a united nation determined to fight to the last to attain the ideal of Asia for the Asiatics.

Today, finds the Premier in the best of health acquired through his rigid observance of a few simple rules of living, namely sound sleep, cleanliness, and moderate eating, reports the Asahi.

The people of Japan, realizing the importance of Premier Tojo's continued health for the sake of the State, and knowing full well the zeal with which he attends to his multitudinous duties, have imposed upon themselves the task of writing to their beloved Premier to safeguard his health at all costs. They send amulets, and various foodstuffs, such is their anxiety, but Premier Tojo, who observes a spartan diet, returns most of the gifts to his well wishers thanking them for their consideration. Those foodstuffs that cannot be returned are distributed among the staff of his official residence.

Premier Tojo loves to be up and out in the early mornings and it is not unusual for those in Tokyo to meet him by chance on his early excursions. Speaking of the young factory workers whom he ofttimes meets, Premier Tojo remarked to his family: "It does one good to see these young men, doesn't it? I met a young man on bicycle this morning. He greeted me with a hearty good morning and said, 'I am on my way to work.' 'Work hard' I cried to him. 'You can count on me. I will do my best,' he replied as he sped on. These young men are certainly nice and cheerful."

"He is so earnest and sincere that I cannot but be encouraged by him," said Mrs. Tojo with deep feeling.

In the simplicity and humbleness of their life the gratitude of the Premier and his family for the nation's hearty cooperation in the war is thus well expressed.

CHINESE REDS BLOCK PLANS OF CHUNGKING

2,000 Communist Troops Smuggled Into Sinkiang to Hinder Reconstruction Work

Domei

PEKING, October 18.—The Chinese Communist Party, which has been obstructing Chungking's efforts in the reconstruction of northwestern China, smuggled in more than 2,000 of its troops into Sinkiang Province, for the express purpose of interfering with military and administrative affairs of the province.

It is understood that the Communist Party took this measure in order to counteract the efforts of Chungking which recently succeeded in advancing its forces into Sinkiang Province.

For the obstruction of Chungking's northwestern reconstruction program, the Communist Party is said to have dispatched 300 of its members, recently graduated from the People's Revolution University at Yen-an, into Shensi and Tsinghai provinces and Tibet. These Communists are said to be working in these areas in cooperation with the Moslems.

The Communist Party, in an effort to gather information from the southern district of Shensi Province and the Loyang area, also ordered more than 3,000 Communists, who had been driven out from North China by Japanese mopping-up operations, to enter these areas secretly.

Chungking Remnants Reorganized

Domei

CANTON, October 18.—The remnants of the Chungking army who had tasted the bitter cup of British betrayal and who had fled into India following the smashing defeat suf-

(Continued on Page 2)

SHANGHAI BECOMING MODEL METROPOLIS

All Enemy Influences Have Been Eradicated from International Settlement

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 17.—The International Settlement in Shanghai has undergone a complete transformation in the 10 months since the Japanese Forces entered it on December 8, 1941, and, with the eradication of United States and British influence of nearly a hundred years, it now appears in a new garb.

During the past 10 months, there has been a remarkable change in every feature. The Municipal Council of the International Settlement, which at one time was the headquarters of anti Japanese elements, now is under the control of Japanese, with Katsuo Okazaki presiding.

The Police Section of the Municipal Council is no more tinged with United States and British influence, all important positions being occupied by Japanese.

Two or three musicians belonging to the orchestra of the Municipal Council were dismissed some time ago, owing to their anti-Japanese leanings and in June the band was consolidated.

This orchestra, which was rechristened the "Shanghai Music Association," is now active and has more than 60 musicians. So far, it has given a total number of 217 concerts and is making a great contribution through the medium of music toward the development of friendly relations between Japan and China.

Formerly anti-Japanese films alone were shown in movie houses in the International Settlement, currying favor with Chinese movie fans, but now the movie world also has un-

(Continued on Page 2)

Developed Army's Communication System To Perfection

WAS GALLANT SOLDIER

He Was Loved and Revered by All His Men as Well as the Chinese People

Premier General Hideki Tojo, concurrently War Minister, in his message of condolence at the funeral of Lieutenant-General Naotsugu Sakai spoke highly in praise of the officer who commanded his troops to brilliant victories in the Chekiang-Kiangsi operation.

A true warrior, he was ever ready to give his life for the cause of the State. He was revered not only by his man but also by the Chinese people in the district which his troops occupied. His resourcefulness was always equal to all the puzzling problem and insurmountable obstacles which presented themselves on the field of battle, the Premier said.

The Premier's message of condolence which was read at the last rites held at the Aoyama Funeral Hall, Sunday, follows:

"I, Hideki Tojo, Premier and concurrently the War Minister, hereby respectfully express my condolence to the soul of the late Lieutenant-General Naotsugu Sakai on October 18 in the 17th year of Showa.

"You were born in Tokyo in the 24th year of Meiji. From younger days you were connected with the military services and were graduated from the Military Preparatory School, Military Academy and Army Staff College. Then, you served as instructor of the Army Staff College, staff officer of the Japanese Forces sent to Saghalien, commander of a unit dispatched to Manchuria, chief of the educational department of the Army Communication School, and other important posts. Wherever you went, you displayed your ability. You were an authority on science of communication. Subsequently, you were appointed commander of the Imperial Bodyguard infantry regiment and a brigade. During the tenure of these important posts, you concentrated on the training of troops, day in and day out, and thereby got essential points on the operation of troops. It was in March of the 15th year of Showa (1940) that you were appointed President of the Army Cmmunication School. During the subsequent period up to August of the following year, you bent your whole energy to the development of the communication services, the development of which has contributed considerably to efficient activity of the communication corps in the China Affair.

"When you were ordered to go to the front as commander in August of the 16th year of Showa, you were very much pleased with this and were only too glad take the field against the enemy as a warrior. Your brilliant manipulation of troops led your forces on to victory. Your high character led the native people to pay their respects to the Imperial troops. People in the districts which your troops occupied were easily pacified. You were given a citation in connection with brilliant war tactics.

"When the Imperial forces started the campaign in the Chekiang-Kiangsi area in May this year, you also participated in it as commander of your unit. Heat was then beginning to intensify over the plains of Central China. Continuous rains and the consequent flood as well as high mountains considerably interfered with the activity of your troops. Your resourceful strategic ability and training of officers and men, however, surmounted these difficulties. One enemy town after another was reduced day and night, as your troops advanced. The enemy troops were easily routed by your troops.

Hits Mine

"It was on May 28 that you stepped within a short distance of the stronghold of Lanchi in the province of Chekiang and there your men were poised for a dash into the citadel. Then you rode on at the head of your men leading and spurring them on, defying a shower of enemy bullets. And also! The hoofs of your steed touched off the mine

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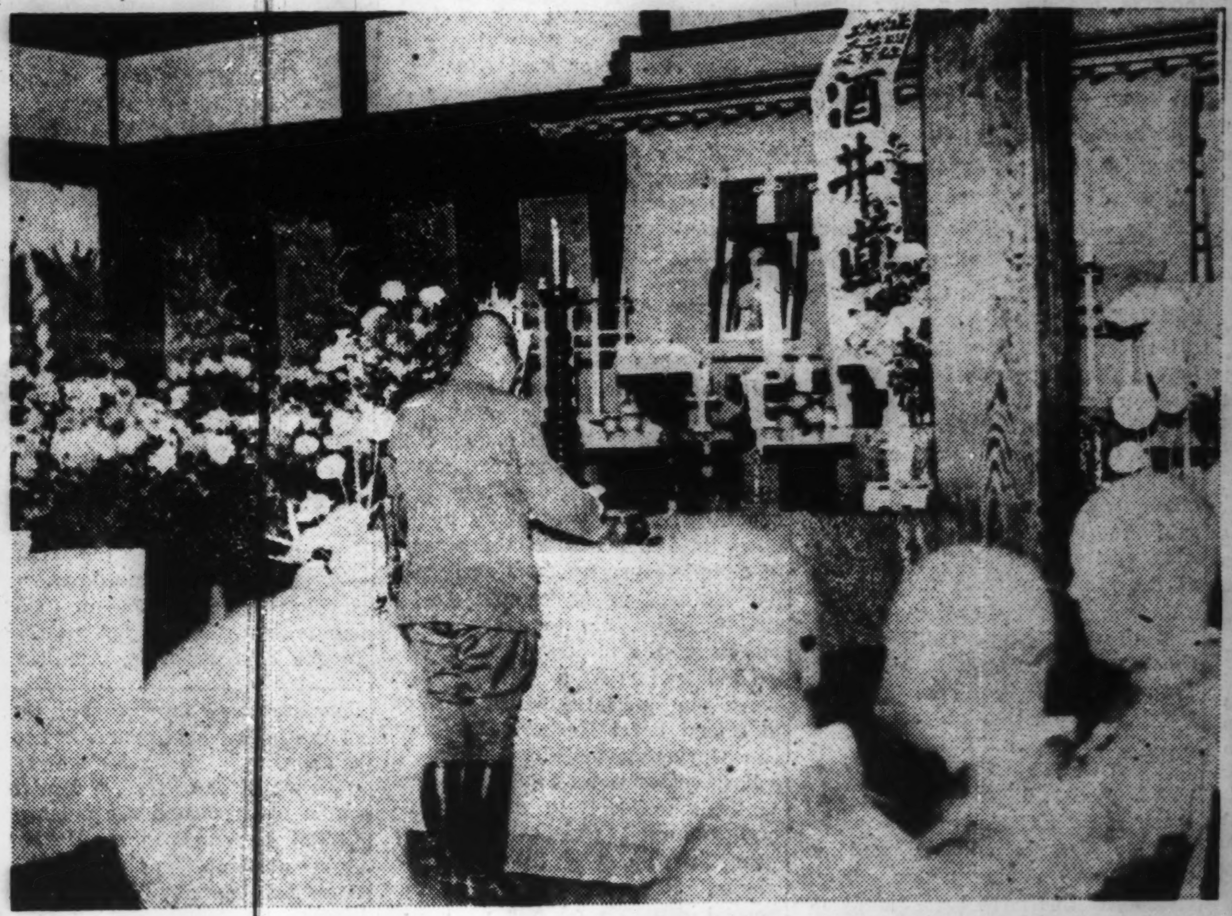

GENERAL HIDEKI TOJO READING MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE

Lieutenant-General Sakai Was Idolized By His Men for His Courage and Kindness

The great personality of the late Lieutenant-General Naotsugu Sakai, who was a true Japanese, warrior, gentle to his men, polite to every one, simple in his heart but firm in his actions, was recalled by Lieutenant-Colonel Yoshitsugu Yoshimura and Lieutenant Tadayasu Tsukamoto.

The late corps commander was the very incarnation of the samurai spirit, they said. He practiced to his utmost the teachings outlined in the Imperial Precepts to the Soldiers and Sailors.

His greatest wish was to die on the battle field. Just before his departure for the front, he is said to have laughed gaily to his family, when his family moved into a larger home, "Now we ought to be able to hold a grand funeral."

At the front he stressed to his men that the Japanese soldiers must show themselves worthy of being in the Imperial Army.

He had always been known for his cordial salutes. He never neglected to return the salutes in his usual polite manner.

Although strict and stern in a way, he was extremely kind to his men always ready with a gentle word for even the lowest subordinate.

Although he was sternness itself, he was endowed with a keen sense of humor and was a good conversationalist. Even while suffering from a severe wound at the front, he was concerned greatly with the safety of his men. When he was told about the blood transfusion that he had to undergo, he vehemently protested, saying that he could never receive the blood of his men.

Relating these traits of the late Lieutenant-General Sakai the two concluded that when his courage and his calmness at even the most crucial time is recalled, they cannot but think of him as having been a God-like warrior.

HUGE SAVING MADE BY MINING WORKERS

Total Reaches ¥70,000,000 or An Increase of 34 Per Cent Over Last Year

Reflecting the positive cooperation of Japanese workers in various fields of national activities with the wartime financial policy, miners working in principal mines under the supervision of Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka and Sapporo Mining Inspection Offices saved ¥70,139,348 during the one year period ending June 30, according to a survey by the Welfare Ministry, states Domei.

The ministerial survey disclosed that the amount saved during the foregoing one year represented an increase of ¥18,397,408 or 34.2 per cent, as compared with that saved during the preceding one year, from July 1 to June 30, 1941.

Of the total amount saved during the one year period ending on June 30 this year, coal miners accounted for ¥45,360,000, while metal mine workers saved ¥23,300,000 this followed by workers in oil mines who saved ¥1,340,000, the Welfare Ministry revealed.

Prays for War Dead

Domei

KUIBISHEV, October 16.—Headed by Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Japanese residents here today gathered at the Japanese Embassy and joined in silent prayer for the souls of the Japanese war dead on the occasion of the extraordinary festival of the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo.

BURMA TO INCREASE PLANTING OF COTTON

Will Treble Output by 1945—Self-Sufficiency for Sphere Is Aim of Plan

Domei

RANGOON, October 18.—Under the direction of the Japanese Military Administration in Burma, the Burmese branch of the Japan Raw Cotton Cultivation Association has drawn up a far-reaching plan to increase the planting of raw cotton on an unprecedented scale in keeping with the policy to attain the self-sufficiency of raw cotton in Greater East Asia, it was learned today.

According to the plan, the total cotton crop in Mingyan, Meiktila, Thayetmyo, Lower Chindwin and the Sagaing areas will be increased in the first year from 1943 to 1944 to 540,000 piculs, or double the average annual raw cotton yield of the whole of Burma.

For the second year from 1944 to 1945, the program calls for trebling the normal yearly raw cotton crop of the entire region.

It is recalled that the total annual acreage of cotton under cultivation in Burma has averaged 550,000 acres during the past five years.

To Return to Kuibishev

Domei

CANTON, October 17.—A. S. Paniushikin, Soviet Ambassador to Chungking, is expected to return to Kuibishev in order to report on recent political conditions in Chiang Kai-shek's capital, according to Chungking information received here today.

BIG PROGRESS MADE IN SUMATRA SETUP

'slanders Busily Engaged in Construction Works in Cooperation With Japanese

"With the complete ousting of the Dutch influence from Sumatra, the island is presenting a busy scene of construction in every sphere of life. It is not an exaggeration to say that the island will play an important role in the construction of a new world, contributing its rich natural resources," remarked an Asahi correspondent in Sumatra who recently traveled through the northern section, the eastern coast of the central part, Achin Province, Tapanuli Province, and Rhio Province on the western coast, for the last three months and eye-witnessed the rapid progress taking place in these sections. The gist of his eye witness account of his inspection tour follows:

"Seven months have elapsed since the occupation of the island by the Japanese Army, and everywhere I went I saw the Rising Sun flags waving proudly and the native inhabitants speaking Japanese. Traveling over the distance of some 4,000 kilometers, I saw a lively scene of rehabilitation everywhere I went.

"In traveling through the eastern coast of the island by car on the asphalt road, I noticed rubber plantations which were dotted here and there by the hamlets of the native inhabitants. In these hamlets, I saw many banana and coconut trees. Due to the policy of developing the coastal region adopted by the now defunct Dutch Government, the eastern coast seemed to be fully developed. The highways were running in every direction while the rubber, coconut and hemp plantations were spreading as far as my eyes could reach. At present, these plantations are placed under the management of the Shonan Rubber Corporation.

"Medan, which is the capital of the island, has completely returned to its former status. The entire city is covered with green lawn, while the gardens of the city residents are well kept. At the market known as the largest in the former Netherlands East Indies, the whole scene looked attractive with piles of vegetables, chicken and fish. It was a peaceful scene to see some young girls cycling along the streets, whistling the tunes of the 'Aikoku Koshin Kyoku.' (Patriotic March) in the dusk of the twilight.

"Achin Province on the northwest of the island, is very different geographically from the eastern coast. The asphalt road continued over the mountain regions and wide plains. The road runs through the deep forests where no human being lives. Somewhere in a far distance, the roaring of wild elephants was

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Funeral Services Attended by Many Important Personages

HELD AT AOYAMA

Condolence Messages Sent by Supreme Commanders in South Also Read

Funeral services for Lieutenant-General Naotsugu Sakai, who was killed in action in the Chekiang-Kiangsi military operation on May 28, while he was commanding an Army Corps, were solemnized with Buddhist rites at the Aoyama Funeral Hall at 9:30 a.m. on Sunday. Lieutenant-General Kiku Shimizu, Vice-Inspector-General of Military Education, was chairman of the funeral committee.

His Imperial Highness Prince Kuninaga Kaya, who once was trained by the distinguished officer specially honored the occasion with His Imperial Highness' attendance and was gracious enough to burn incense for the repose of Lieutenant-General Sakai.

Early in the morning, the ashes of the Lieutenant-General were taken from the home of the deceased by Tsugitake Sakai, 20, eldest son, who is now studying at the Military Academy. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sadako Sakai, 42, Miss Motoko Sakai, 16, eldest daughter and Miss Yoshiko Sakai, 12, second daughter. These family members of the gallant dead left their home at Kyodo, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, in motor cars. People along the streets through which the cars sped silently bowed.

The guard of honor commanded by Colonel Yoshio Ugai lined up the street leading to the Aoyama Funeral Hall. When the motor cars arrived there, the guard presented arms. Then, the casket containing the ashes was placed in state on the central altar, where the photograph of the late Lieutenant-General Sakai was placed. Floral wreaths presented by the Family of Prince Higashikuni, War Minister, Chief of the Army General Staff, Inspector-General of the Military Education, and 50 others decked the hall.

His Imperial Highness Prince Kuninaga Kaya was the first to step toward the altar and to burn incense for the consolation of the departed soul. Buddhist sutras were chanted by a group of priests led by Shinkai Watanabe, Chief Priest of the Saihoji Temple, at Horinouchi. This was followed by the reading of messages of condolence by Premier and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Chief of the Army General Staff General Gen Sugiyama, Inspector-General of Military Education General Otozo Yamada, representatives of the classmates of the deceased at various military schools, Lieutenant-General Genshichi Oikawa, acting Director-General of the China Affairs Board, and others. Condolence messages sent by 19 ranking officers, including the supreme commanders of the Army Forces in the southern areas, were also read.

Three gun salutes were fired. The "Fukinasu Fue" was sounded by a bugle corps amid a hushed silence. Then, Tsugitake Sakai and other family members slowly stepped to the altar and burned incense. All the attendants followed suit. The function ended shortly before noon.

2-MONTH RETRAINING IS SET FOR 200 FILIPINO OFFICIALS

Japanese Military Administration Creates Institute for Purpose in Manila

Domei

MANILA, October 18.—Approximately 200 central and local administrative officials have been selected to undergo a two-month retraining course at the Manila Central Civil Officers' Training Institute, which will be opened tomorrow, it was learned today.

The institute recently was created by the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines with the object to retain Filipino officials in keeping with new conditions which have arisen since the Japanese occupation of the Islands.

MANY COLONIZERS GO TO MANCHOUKUO

First Phase of 20-Year Settlement Plan Ended in Huge Success—Volunteers Increasing

The first phase of the 20-year plan to send 1,000,000 Japanese families as settlers to Manchoukuo was virtually unaffected by the wartime demand on manpower, with 80,000 households emigrating to that country in the initial five-year period ending in 1941, states Domei.

The second five years of the general plan, which began this year, calls for the emigration of 220,000 households, making a total of 300,000 families in 10 years. In addition to the settlers, 130,000 members of the Youths' Volunteer Corps will also be sent to Manchoukuo.

The following statistics tell the story of the first five years:

Organized Settlers' Households In Manchoukuo

Year	Original plan	Working plan	Actual plan
1932	500	500	493
1933	500	500	494
1934	300	300	298
1935	500	500	500
1936	1,000	1,000	1,000
1937	6,000	6,000	5,247
1938	5,000	5,000	4,770
1939	11,580	11,580	7,702
1940	10,700	7,164	7,099
1941	15,300	4,999	4,525

Non-Organized Settlers' Households In Manchoukuo

Year	Original plan	Working plan	Actual plan
1937	1,000	1,000	1,093
1938	1,000	1,000	903
1939	1,000	1,000	689
1940	1,000	1,000	540
1941	1,000	500	449

Number of Settlers' Households Engaged In Manufacturing Industry

Year	Original plan	Working plan	Actual Number
1940	1,000	950	250
1941	950	150	116

Number of Youth Volunteer Settlers

Year	Original plan	Working plan	Actual num.
1938	30,000	30,000	20,149
1939	30,000	30,000	10,818
1940	30,000	12,000	9,242
1941	12,600	12,600	12,621
1942	10,200	10,200	10,645
Total	112,800	94,800	63,475

Group settlers constitute the main body going to Manchoukuo. Group settlers between 1932 and 1935 were organized into various units, and selected from several prefectures. Since 1936, however, the units have been divided according to individual prefectures. In 1936, group settlers selected from individual prefectures amounted to 60 per cent of the total farmers in that area. In 1937 the percentage went up, with units organized on the foregoing basis totaling 70 per cent of the entire number. Attempts were made in the latter year to form units as far as possible from individual villages, thus adding to the cohesiveness of the groups.

Ratio Increases

In 1939, groups organized with a village as a unit constituted 40 per cent of the total; those organized with a prefecture as a unit occupied 50 per cent of the total and those chosen from several prefectures as a unit constituted 10 per cent.

In 1940, those organized with village as a unit constituted 80 per cent, the rest being those [illegible] a prefec[illegible] as a unit. In 1941, those or[illegible]d with a vil[illegible] per cent [illegible] re[illegible]ges in Ja[illegible]

The [illegible]nment in October, 194[illegible] to send to Manchoukuo [illegible]ettlers a portion of the country's small and medium scale industrialists and trades people in parallel with the reorganization of the Japanese industrial structure to cope with the China Affair.

Late in 1940, 1,100 industrialists and trades people went to Manchoukuo to work on Japanese farms there. Five groups of farmers of this kind were sent in 1941.

In 1940, it was discovered that groups of 50 to 70 households were the most convenient to organize and most adaptable to varied geographical conditions. The authorities, therefore, made preparations to send 3,000 households in 60 groups in 1940. Actually 2,615 households were sent.

The plan to send 1,900 households in 38 groups in 1941 was completely realized. For the current year, another 1,900 households in 38 groups are slated to be sent.

Training Meet Held

Attended by General Ayao Kishimoto, Mayor of Tokyo, a gay and lively scene was presented Saturday morning as the Fourth Tokyo Citizens' Physical Training Meet was held successfully at the Meiji Shrine track stadium and wrestling arena, states Domei.

Press Comments

Sunday, October 18, 1942

NICHI NICHI—First Anniversary of Tojo Cabinet
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Rising Asia
ASAHI—America's Power of Resistance

First Anniversary of Tojo Cabinet

NICHI NICHI—Today is the first anniversary of the Tojo Cabinet. Its predecessor, the Konoye Cabinet, resigned en masse because it could not readjust the difference of opinions among its Cabinet members. When the Imperial Command was given General Hideki Tojo to form a Cabinet, the first thing he said was: "An iron will and quick action alone can lead Japan to break through the prevailing difficulties. On this conviction, I shall do my utmost to deal with State affairs at the helm of the Cabinet. I am of the opinion that the unanimous cooperation of the Japanese nation will surely make Japan crown with success the tasks of accomplishing the China Affair and constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

One can judge from this that even before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the prevailing situation did not differ to a great extent from that of the present day in intensity and seriousness. To change our expression, it might be said that the War of Greater East Asia was substantially, progressing at the time the Tojo Cabinet was inducted. In this light, the resignation of the Konoye Cabinet paved the way for the culmination of the emergency situation on, in other words, the declaration of war on America and Britain.

When the Tojo Cabinet was organized, the public was of the view that it was a Cabinet of the nature of high-degree defense and of prompt and daring action. These characteristics have been amply demonstrated during the last one year. The full-fledged wartime setup has been strengthened internally and externally. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has considerably elevated the wartime consciousness of the nation. With this, internal structures of various categories have been reformed with prompt dispatch.

This has enabled the Government to carry out its duties smoothly. The general election was successfully carried out. Then the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association was organized on the one hand and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was radically rebuilt on the other. Another noteworthy event was a large-scale administrative reform. The establishment of a Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs was also decided. Many pending issues of stupendous character thus have been handled appropriately

However, it is not perfectly correct to say that this has been the result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. We cannot but recognize the fact that Premier Tojo has worked unflinching, day in and day out, for the realization of the unification of war and politics and the cooperation of the Government and people. His efforts have contributed immensely to the perfection of the wartime structure.

[illegible]eater East Asia has [illegible] its initial stage and has entered into prolonged hostilities. The Government will have to concentrate its efforts on productivity amplification and on further measures to strengthen the country's fighting power more than ever before. The mission of the Government will be given an added momentum at this juncture.

Rising Asia

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Until about one year ago many countries and their peoples were under the belief that the freedom, equality, emancipation and prosperity, as advocated by Churchill and Roosevelt, would finally prevail in deciding the fate of the world, and as such, had a magic power over them.

The situation has changed considerably since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Many countries have reconsidered their previous attitude toward America and Britain. What does this mean? In a word, they have opened their eyes to "facts." Look at the map today and you will find these "facts" inasmuch as the East Indies, Malaya, Burma and other countries in East Asia are no longer under the influence of the Anglo-Saxon Powers. Nobody now believes what America and Britain advocate. Yes, in Asia, new "facts" have been established. A bogus Asia created by America and Britain has been replaced by a genuine Asia.

American and British troops did not have the support of the Malays and Burmese when they most required it. This was really a great blow and was quite unexpected because they thought that these Asian peoples were without ideals. They are not! The Americans and British were "betrayed" by the reawakening of these Asian peoples. Except Chiang Kai-shek and his hypnotized cohorts, there is virtually no friend of America and Britain in East Asia.

America's Power of Resistance

ASAHI—According to information from neutral sources, we understand that America is now going ahead with the gigantic program she has mapped out for the production of munitions. On our part, we should not ridicule the astronomic figures embodied in the program or entertain any misgivings in this connection. In other words, we would do well to watch America on one hand and prepare ourselves for an emergency on the other. It is this presence of mind that will serve to promote and strengthen our national power to win a decisive victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

America's economic power of resistance is essentially based on two factors; one depends on how soon and how substantially she will be able to stabilize her wartime structure, and the other is how the Americans at large will be able to strengthen their morale to cope with the strains of war during the process of the perfection of the wartime structure in America.

It is admitted that America is responsible for the precipitation of the war, whereas her complex internal circumstances make it impossible for her to cast off the yoke of consternation brought about by her entry into the war in the absence of complete preparations as regards her material resources and productive facilities, not to speak of the morale of the nation.

Having learnt a costly lesson when our special submarine Flotilla raided Pearl Harbor, the American Government exerted itself for a large-scale production of airplanes, tanks, warships and other vessels and enforced the conversion of peacetime factories into munitions plants. The result, according to a special dispatch of our correspondent from Buenos Aires, is that the index figure of America's munitions production rose to 350 in July this year (based on the unit figure of November last year).

Incidentally our attention is irresistibly directed to the fact that the economic indices of the production of iron and steel, electric power, lumber, paper and the volume of their transportation remain unchanged as a whole despite the marked rise from last December to the beginning of this year. This indicates that America's key industries were mobilized immediately after the Pearl Harbor debacle, and that her munitions industries are reversely affected by the shortage of raw materials and labor.

For instance, the smooth performance of a shipbuilding program needs the smooth progress of a comprehensive program involving as many as 20 lines of relative industries. To be explicit, any handicaps experienced by a single line of relative industry will be sure to retard the shipbuilding program, no matter how energetically the rest of the industries are devoted to production.

As a matter of fact, a foreign dispatch reports that the chief of the United States Wartime Production Bureau Nelson Donald admitted that America's capacity of munitions production topped its peak in September last.

It is plainly understood that the inclusion of a budgetary figure or a desk plan in the fighting power of a country is fraught with many difficulties. The rise of the index figure of 350 alleged to have been attained by America in the matter of munitions production seems to suggest that the basic figure of her capacity of munitions production was comparatively small.

However, we should by no means draw out of this point any assurance to support our optimistic views. Instead, we should bear in mind the alleged rise of the index figure to 350 rather than the statement made by Nelson that America's capacity of munitions production reached its peak in September.

At the same time, we look forward with interest to the development of America's capacity of munitions production following the Presidential election scheduled for November and the possible effects of its outcome upon the morale of the American public.

Big Progress Made In Sumatra Setup

(Continued From Page 1)

audible. Numerous buffaloes, horses and goats were seen pastured in the open and whenever these animals crossed the road the automobile had to make a passage for them.

"The mountainous region in Takegon which is situated in the central part of the same province is noted for the production of Ceylon and Java tea as well as coffee. These products are now being produced on a large scale by the Japanese.

"The Achinese who bravely continued their resistance against the Dutch even at the sacrifice of their own lives, welcomed the Japanese with tears of joy in their eyes. Due to the earnest pro-Japanese atmosphere, their eagerness for the study of Japanese language is apparent throughout the province. I was informed that the native officials were so eager in their study of Japanese language that they had expressed their wish of going to Shonan to better their Japanese language. Requests after requests for Japanese language teachers and text-books are streaming in the provincial Government. The Government officials proudly told me that they could hardly cope with the enthusiasm of the islanders.

"Tapanuli Province is situated southeast of Achin Province. It presents a beautiful landscape with Lake Tobah at its center. The water of the lake was transparent while the shores were decked with red canna lilies. The plateau looked as though covered with a carpet of brackens. The climate reminded me of the pleasant weather in late spring days or early autumn days in Japan. On the mountains, the rice fields cultivated in the staircase-style, often seen in Shinshu in Japan Proper were seen stretching in a wide space. The native inhabitants are of the Batta tribe and unlike the other tribes, they are mostly Christians. In every hamlet there was a small church building from where the bells were sending forth their sonorous melodies into the air. Some 10 years ago, they were known as cannibals, but they seem to have discarded their barbarious habit after a certain German missionary had earnestly, preached them the Christian gospel among these primitive people. They firmly believe in the old legend that their ancestors ascended from heaven on Lake Tobah. They have welcomed the Japanese soldiers and are enthusiastic about the Japanese Military Administration.

"The west coast of the island is inhabited by the Minankaboes. This section is situated directly under the equator, but it is not unbearably hot on the Bukit Barisan plateau which lies at the foot of Mt. Merapik, some 3,000 kilometers above sea level. The Minankaboes were known before the war as being superior to the other tribes and even at that time they were eager adherents of the national movement which should liberate the native people from the Dutch yoke. Since the occupation of the island by the Japanese Army, they are cooperating with the Japanese with all their hearts. Somewhere, the strains of Japanese songs sung by the native girls were carried over the air.

"Rhio Province was left purposely uncultivated by the Dutch Government merely for the reason that it was facing Shonan across the waters. There was nothing to be seen but mountains after mountains except a group of huts here and there. Even along the asphalt road it was not very seldom that the villagers were attacked by tigers. Though it is a virgin land, it will not be long before the thick jungles will be cleared and the construction task extended to these primitive regions."

Chinese Reds Block Plans of Chungking

(Continued From Page 1)

fered at the hands of the Japanese Forces in Burma, have been reorganized into the First Chinese Expeditionary Forces under Huang Chi-hsiang, after having been supplied with American arms and munitions from the American forces stationed in India, it was reported.

When the Japanese Forces conducted their successful campaign in Burma, the Chungking forces dispatched to Burma consisted of three divisions made up of the 5th and 6th armies under Lo Cho-ying, Commander-in-Chief of the First Route Army, and units attached to the First Route Army under the command of Huang Chi-hsiang, and previously stationed on the Yunnan Province border.

After their reverses in Burma, the Chinese lost contact with their commanders. Part of the 5th and 6th armies fled into Lu Kiang district in Yunnan Province, while the 38th and the newly organized 22nd divisions were hiding in the northern Burma mountains. The other units somehow reached India after hiding in the mountains.

A Slogan Contest!

WANTED: Slogans of the War of Greater East Asia

Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted.

1. The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia
2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

Conditions

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.
2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

Judges

3. The ten best and five second best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942.
The judges are:
Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters
Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
Ki Kimura, writer
Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.
4. A prize of Y100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a subscription of the Japan Times & Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The copy-right on these fifteen slogans will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

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募集標語

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Miss 'Onaka' Who Left Japanese Port in 1897 For French Indo-China Leads Heroic Life

Domei

SAIGON, October 17.—The conspicuous figure of a Japanese woman, slender and small in stature, enthusiastically waving a Rising Sun flag and shouting "banzai" was sighted among the people who turned out to greet the first Japanese warships that made port at Saigon since the conclusion of the Japan-French Indo-China Joint Defense Pact in 1941.

The woman was none other than Miss Naka Nakamura, resident of Saigon for nearly half a century. As she stood there tears streamed down her cheeks, overjoyed with the impressive sight of the Japanese warships. Her expression bespoke of the relief from spiritual tension and solitude of having lived among aliens for more than 45 years.

Miss Nakamura, more affectionately known among the French people in Saigon as "Madam Onaka," was still in her teens when she decided to establish herself abroad, leaving for French Indo-China in 1897.

"No colonization work worth mentioning could be seen in French Indo-China 40 years ago," said Miss Nakamura. "In those days Saigon had no harbor facilities, while the outskirts of the city were still jungle areas."

Arriving in Saigon, the young girl found employment as a maid in one of the then scarce Japanese families. She did not remain there long however. Spurred by her desire to present to the foreign residents a correct view of Japan and its people, she made up her mind to work among the French people and became a nurse in a French military hospital.

She worked with earnest and valiantly withstood all animosity shown by her co-workers. It was not long, however, that her respectable behavior won the trust of the doctors and patients, as well as nurses, who came to deposit the utmost confidence in her clinical work.

True to her pledge made to the authorities upon entering the hospital, Miss Nakamura remained unmarried to date, an incident which served to instill in the minds of the French people that the Japanese always abide by their promises.

"I desire nothing more and I shall continue to live in Saigon for the rest of my life," said Miss Nakamura, well knowing that her ambition in life had been fulfilled.

Shanghai Becoming Model Metropolis

(Continued From Page 1)

dergone a complete change.

Film stars have come to this city from the Chungking and Hongkong districts with the object of producing "peace films," and Japanese pictures screened so far have appealed to the Chinese.

First class movie theaters are packed daily and long queues are a common occurence. At one time the queues were so long that the police authorities had to come out to regulate traffic.

The International Settlement with its deep-rooted hostile history toward Japan is changing at so terrific a pace that enemy nationals, Chinese and even Japanese are amazed.

Premier Tojo Lauds Deeds of Officer

(Continued From Page 1)

that the defeated enemy had laid there.

"Then and there rose a roar of the mine bursting! Then you fell on the spot with your steed. Alas! You were fatally hurt. Yet, You went on leading your men, and that with perfect composure, in order that they should not lose time to attack the enemy.

"Great is your heroism! But the injury you sustained was so serious that no medical aid could be of avail, and you, the powerful commander in the memorable campaign against the castle town of Lanchi, breathed your last.

"Now I remind myself that, in spite of the series of glorious victories achieved by our expeditionary forces in the War of Greater East Asia under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, the restoration of permanent peace is a matter yet to come in a remote future, and it necessarily follows that the services of soldiers of outshining talents are all the more keenly needed in these days.

"Now, however, you are no more. You are the first Lieutenant-General who laid down his life to make a shield for His Imperial Majesty. My grief knows no bounds.

His Men Were Brave

"From olden times, however, soldiers have been so disciplined as to crave death with their steeds in a battlefield, and I understand that your men fought with all their might, each faithful to your command till he scored the war results substantially befitting your strategic operations.

"Upon arrival of the news of your brave death, His Majesty the Emperor graciously raised your Court rank by one grade in recognition of your heroic services. Nothing can shine beside this Imperial honor. May you rest in peace with this unparalleled honor bestowed upon you.

"I am reminded of my personal intimacy with you for long years, and your genial personality, comes floating in my mind's eye. I can hardly resist the sense of consolation you deserve. Accept, my dear friend, my prayers for blessings in Heaven!"

BANK BRANCHES FOR JAVA

Yokohama Specie Bank to Open 10 Offices in Principal Cities

Domei

BATAVIA, October 17.—Marking another concrete step in the positive advance of Japanese banking activities in the Southern Regions, the Yokohama Specie Bank will open 10 branches in principal cities in Java from October 20.

According to the present plan, the Yokohama Specie Bank will open these branches in the 10 leading cities namely, Serang, Cheribon, Tjilatjap, Malang, Djember, Magelang, Jogjakarta, Madioen, Kadiri and Solo.

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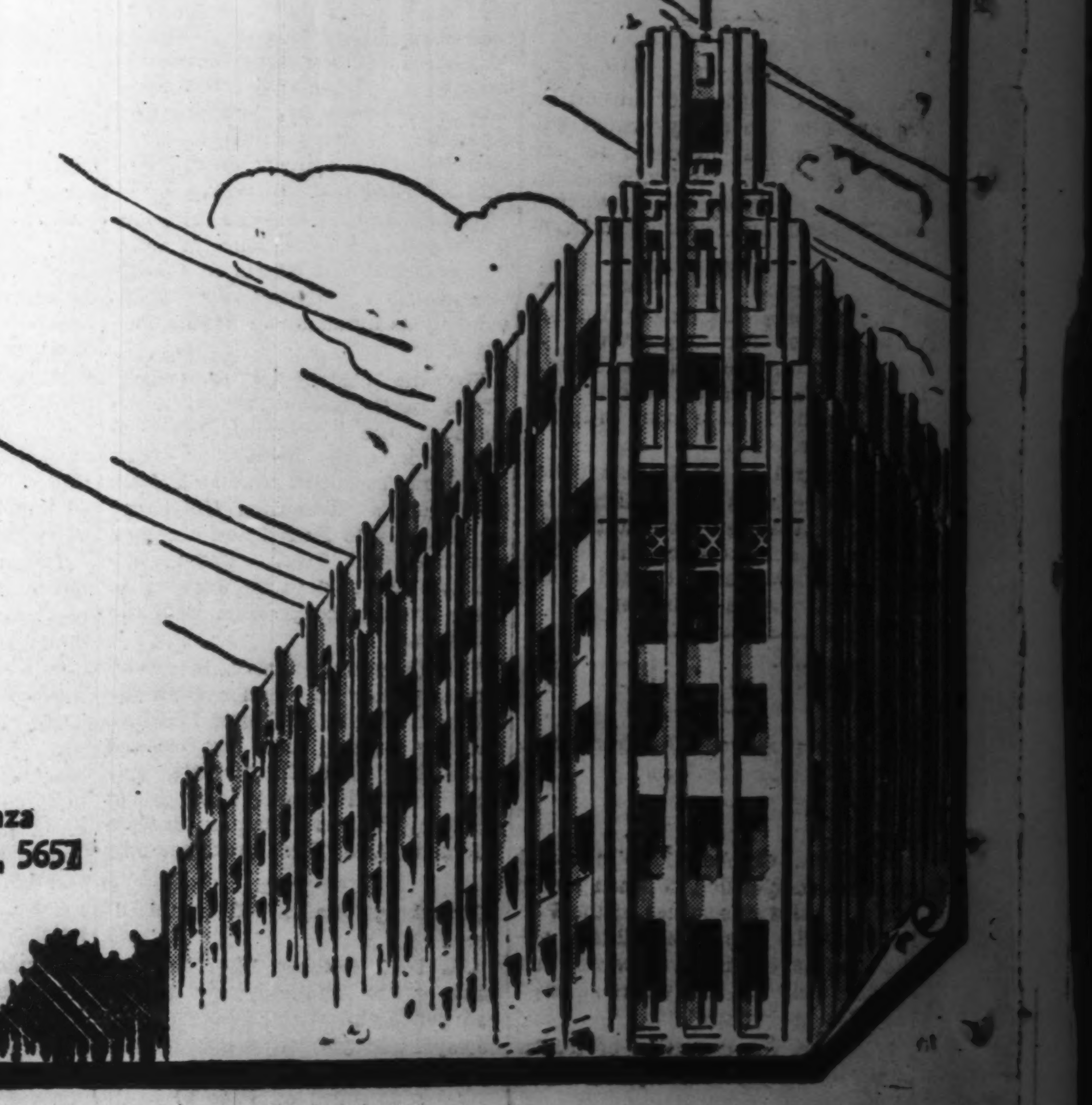
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MURATA POINTS OUT ASSETS OF FILIPINOS

People Basically Good, Says Adviser—Western Influences Must Be Rooted Out

The Filipinos have come to fully understand the true intentions of Japan and are giving their wholehearted cooperation to the rebuilding and development of their islands according to Shozo Murata, adviser to the Military Administration in the Philippines. Mr. Murata, who attended the Southern Regions Military Administration Conference held in Tokyo recently said that there is much good in the Filipinos and what needs to be reformed is their Western ways of thinking and their fundamental spirit. Concerning a general view of the Philippine Islands today he said:

Today, eight months since the beginning of Military Administration in the Philippines, the government and the restoration of peace and order are progressing in an extremely satisfactory way. It was January 2, that the Imperial Forces entered Manila, and already on January 23, administrative organs by Filipinos were set to take care of internal rule.

However, compared with conditions today, it can not be said that the Filipino attitude of cooperation was as full before the fall of Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor. The people who joined the new administrative organs did so merely becaus... was necessary to cooperate ... Japan in order to maintain ... system and the peace ... which prevailed befo... of the war.

But a great change came over them when they saw the entire islands rid of the enemy forces, and they have come to recognize the true attitude of Japan. Thus, at this present time, Chief Administrator Jorge Vargas and other officials not only cooperate with the Imperial Forces, but have gone a step farther and have vowed a wholehearted allegiance to the Army Commander to have nothing to do with America and to work to establish the Philippines as a pillar of the Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia.

The Philippines today, is one in which the Chief Administrator and the provincial governors make open-air addresses exhorting and leading the people to cooperate with Japan. The remarkable change can be seen when this is compared to the days before the fall of Corregidor when the members of the new government feared the populace.

Of course, it can not be said that the whole 17,000,000 people of the islands have grasped the true meaning of the situation. Although exceedingly scattered, there are bandit-like elements in many islands who come out in guerilla resistance, but I do not think that these require much attention. Not even a year has gone by since occupation so there is no need to hurry. If we look upon them in a different way, it can be said that these people have a certain gratitude for the things given them by America, although America gave these things for its own selfish ends, and that in showing their gratitude they have a certain amount of backbone. Once they understand their mistake and the folly of resistance they will make good friends.

Mission of Japanese

At a time as the present when the government of the Philippines is progressing by the day, what sort of attitude should the Japanese take? There are 30,000 Japanese in the Philippine Islands, and the Army owes them much for their excellent cooperation in the development of the campaign in the Philippines. Most of these people came to the Philippines to do business, and what is necessary from the present is for each individual Japanese to be a leader, and there are many points in the Japanese themselves which must be corrected. Those who go to the Philippines in the future must have a firm recognition of this necessity if they are to conform with the new conditions made by Japan. It is necessary for each individual Japanese to fully realize this and merit the love and respect of the Filipinos, not stopping at mere occupation by virtue of strength. It is necessary at this time, in which Japan is in the midst of an economic transformation and has little to offer the islanders, to show a sincere attitude by making clear concrete plans and policies and cause the islanders to have hope for the future.

Japan is in the midst of a great ... with America and Britain as the ...y. And every effort is being ...ed to win the war, that is, war ... first. Therefore, it is necessary for the people to understand that the development of the Southern Regions too is proceeding under that policy of war comes first. It is also necessary to understand that after the war the development of the Southern Regions will be directed toward the benefit of the whole Co-Prosperity Sphere. When these points are considered, the degree of expectations held toward the South should become clear.

The Army and those of us in the South are working under that conception. In line with this policy, we require technicians and those with various kinds of experience to come to the South, and we want them to come not for profit but in order to make Japan win. Thus, there are some enterprises in construction which we have started knowing full well that we will sustain losses.

There are some people who say that the development of the South is being centered on the large companies, and I understand fully the dissatisfaction of the small businessmen. But the construction in order to win requires the technique, the experience, the organization possessed by the larger companies, and it does not mean that they are given the chance to reap profits. They are the organs which represent the nation until the war is over and the areas are opened to the smaller businesses. But whether large or small, the business houses which go to the South in the future will not be able to exploit, to reap unfair profits.

It is my desire that every Japanese will hold the ideal of Hakko Ichiu, Universal Concord, and work to lay the foundations for the betterment of economy for the native inhabitants.

Many Problems Seen

There are various problems in the ruling of the Philippine Islands. The problem of the mixed-blood population is great, as is the religious problem centered around the Roman Catholics. But if I were to be asked what the most urgent problem is at the present time I would say that it is the idea of Americanism which has manifested its evil throughout the islands. The Filipinos have been taught that Americanism is the highest culture and they have looked to America for all imports, material and spiritual. Since importations from America have ceased various commodities have become scarce and the islanders' standard of living has gone down. And among teachers and the intelligentsia there is much unemployment resulting in some friction arising from insidious American propaganda. It is natural that there is a certain amount of social unrest in the Philippines today.

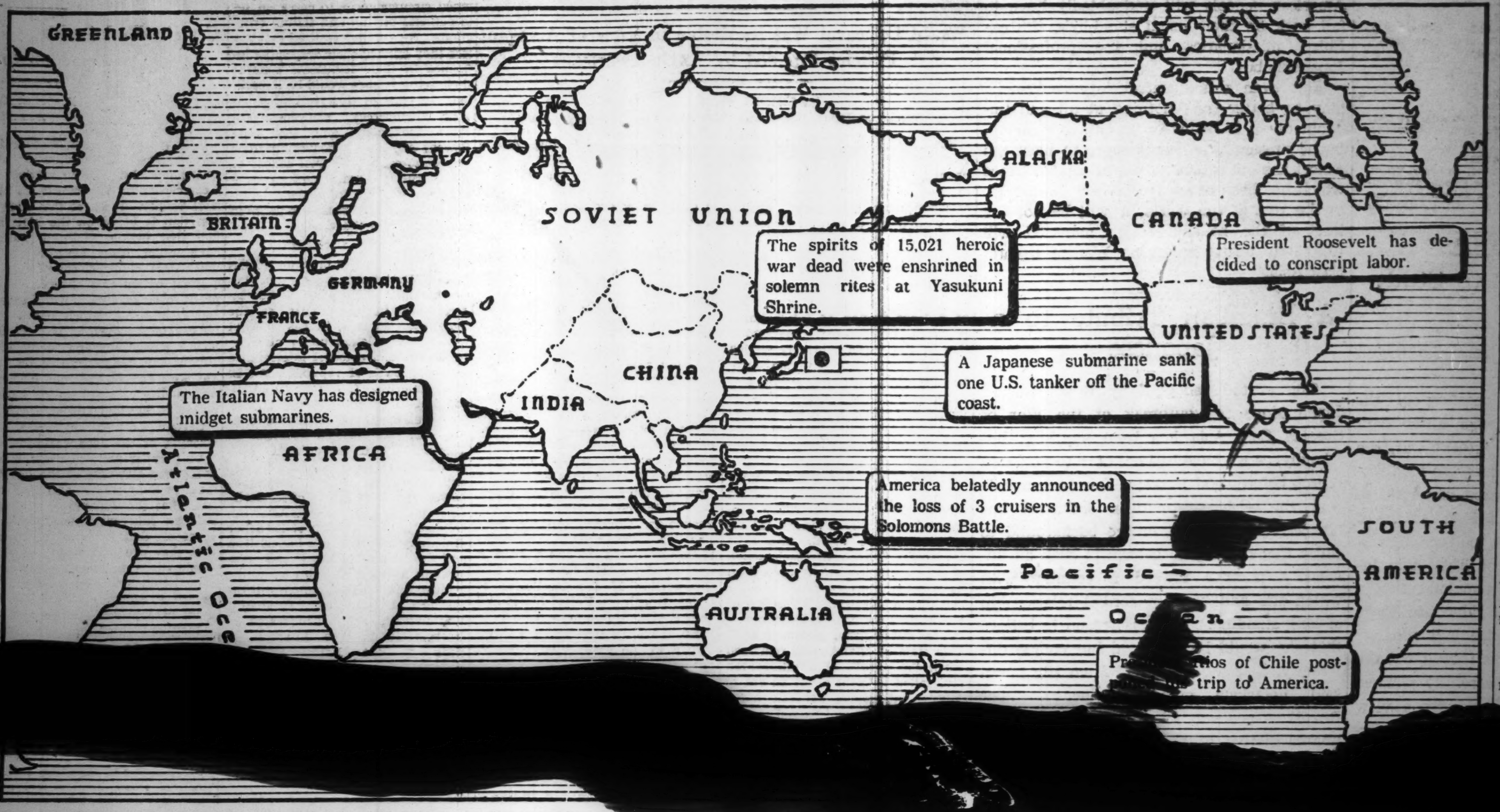
Therefore, to counteract this feeling of unrest it is necessary first of all to rebuild and revive transportation and communications within and throughout the various islands to a rate at least equal to what it was before the war, to make Japan's sincerity known throughout the islands, to relieve unemployment, and to increase the production of commodities and foodstuffs.

Concerning cultural construction, it is necessary to begin from the basic foundations. In the past, there have been motion pictures but no drama, jazz but no classic music, and primary education instituted by America tried hard not to teach anything about Japan. If there was anything in the textbooks about Japan it always showed Japan in a bad light. It is necessary to rebuild the Philippines as an Asiatic nation from its foundations. Already by a recent announcement Japanese and Tagalog have been made the official languages, and it is gratifying to know that the desire to learn Japanese is strong; there are Japanese lessons in the newspapers, and Japanese is being taught even by songs.

There is some criticism directed against the Filipinos' character and spirit of hard work, but I cannot say that I agree. I think it is natural that the 8-hour day and the system of minimum wages forced upon the Filipinos by America failed to work. On this point it is necessary to recall how the Westerners looked upon the Japanese in the early days of Meiji. In the foreign settlement in Yokohama the handling of money was entrusted to Chinese. I think that the Philippines today is like what Japan in the early days of Meiji would have been if it had been deprived of its leaders and its incomparable national structure and had been given the special characteristics of the tropics.

There are many great men among the statesmen of mixed-blood. They have superior minds. I think it is the kind way to regard the Filipinos to say that what needs to be reformed is the Western way of thinking and their spirit.

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OF LAST WEEK



THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

Their Majesties Honor Yasukuni Shrine

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress most graciously honored the Autumn Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine on October 16 with Imperial worship of the souls of the war dead enshrined atop Kudan Hill.

Princes and Princesses of the Blood also paid homage to the souls of the departed heroes on the same day.

On October 14, in a ceremony of utmost solemnity performed in the absolute darkness, the souls of 15,021 war dead were newly enshrined within the innermost sanctuary of the Yasukuni Shrine. Preceding the principal ceremony, rites of purification and of reporting to the sacred altar were performed with officials from the War and Navy Ministries and priests present. General Suzuki, Chief Priest of the Yasukuni Shrine, performed the Shinto rites for these ceremonies. The ceremonies were conducted in the presence of 30,000 members of war bereaved families who came to Tokyo from all parts of the country to attend the rites.

Palace Fete for Kanname-Sai

Solemn rites in celebration of Kanname-sai (The First Harvest Festival) were held in the Kashikodokoro Sanctuary in the Imperial Palace on October 17. His Majesty the Emperor personally officiated at the rites in which Prince Kinteru Sanjo, the Chief Court Ritualist, with the assistance of other ritualists, offered new crop rice to the spirits of the Sun Goddess and the Imperial Ancestors. Attending the rites were also His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu and His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa and other Princes of the Blood. Premier General Hideki Tojo and other high officials, military and civil, were also permitted to attend.

At 10 a.m. the 100,000,000 people of Japan followed His Majesty the Emperor's suit in bowing toward the Grand Shrines of Ise to offer prayers of thanks for the new crop. The occasion was a national holiday.

Imperial, Other Princesses Decorated

His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to confer China Affair war medals on Her Imperial Highness Princess Setsuko Chichibu and 18 other Imperial Princesses who as honorary members of the Japan Red Cross Society, as honorary members of the Japan Red Cross Volunteers Nurses' Association, as honorary members or as Patrons of the Women's Patriotic Society have either comforted the sick and wounded soldiers or performed their duties as Imperial Messengers to bring comfort to the sick and wounded soldiers.

The 100,000,000 people of Japan feel unbounded gratitude for these acts of cooperation in military affairs.

Throne Sends Aides to Army Schools

His Majesty the Emperor has graciously been dispatching aides-de-camp to the military preparatory schools, Army model schools and preparatory military academies, it was revealed on October 12. This is the first time that Army model schools and preparatory military academies have been visited by aides-de-camp of His Imperial Majesty.

Three More Army Units Honored

Three more Imperial Army Units were honored last week when the War Ministry announced that citations granted to the Sakuma, Harada and Hirai Units by Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Burma Area, had come to the attention of His Majesty the Emperor. The Sakuma Unit, as vanguards of the Sakuma Army Corps, reduced Yenangyuang and dealt an annihilative blow to the Anglo-Indian and Chinese forces after a severe combat lasting five days. The Harada Unit scored brilliant results in northern Burma while the Hirai Unit, as a vanguard of the Watanabe Army Corps, launched a surprise attack on and reduced Bhamo.

Special Honors for 17 Heroes

One Army officer and 16 Navy officers and men who died gloriously in the War of Greater East Asia were recipients of special honors granted as an act of grace from the Throne, it was revealed in the first conferment of posthumous honors in connection with the War of Greater East Asia jointly announced by the War and Greater Navy Ministries and the Bureau of Decorations at midnight on October 15. The conferment was announced jointly with the 42nd conferment of posthumous honors in connection with the China Affair, which incidentally was the last under that category which has now been included in the War of Greater East Asia. A total of 3,986 heroes of the Army and 908 heroes of the Navy were awarded the Order of the Golden Kite in two conferments.

Kosuda Named Army Ordnance Head

Lieutenant-General Katsuzo Kosuda was appointed Commander of the newly-created Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters on October 15, the War Ministry announced the same day. Others appointed to serve in the new headquarters are Lieutenant-General Sosaku Suzuki and Lieutenant-General Harutsugu Suga. Director of the Ordnance Bureau of the War Ministry who has been chosen as Director of the General Affairs Department of the Headquarters.

Asia Development Conference

Demonstration of the inflexible resolution of Manchoukuo and China to go through fire and water for the sake of Japan whose object is the creation of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, were given at the four-day conference of the Asia Development Associations of the three countries which came to a close on October 15. A joint resolution was passed to launch a movement throughout Japan, China and Manchoukuo for the development of Asia commencing December 8, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Wang Advises Chiang to Reconsider

Wang Ching-wei, President of the Chinese National Government, in a special interview at Nanking on the occasion of the Double Tenth Festival, advised Chungking to abandon its present policy, asserting that China would become merely another India in the event the Anglo-American Powers win the war.

WAS... FOR FOOTBALL TILT

Kick-Off at 2:30 p.m. Today at Meiji Stadium—Hosei to Meet Nichidai

The season's first big football game will be played today, when Waseda and Keio clash in a crucial tilt of the Kanto Intercollegiate Gaikyu League at the Meiji Shrine stadium. Kick-off is set for 2:30 p.m. In the second game of the doubleheader Hosei meets Nichidai.

With Meiji, defending champion, already held to a scoreless tie by Rikkyo, the pennant race has become a wide-open affair. It may be Waseda or Keio who today will show the stuff to gain the championship. However, regardless of the stake, a Waseda versus Keio fracas promises plenty of action.

Both elevens take the field undefeated. Keio having trimmed Hosei, 6 to 0, and Waseda triumphing 26 to 0 over Nichidai.

Keio has held the upperhand over Waseda for the last three years. This past spring Waseda humbled to a determined Keio attack, 14 to 0.

While little dope is had on both elevens this season, it appears that Waseda will have a definite weight advantage. In Nakamura, Hamada, Narumi and Yamawaki, the Waseda Maroons are expected to hold an edge over Keio's, fast but inexperienced backfield combination of Fukuyama, Miyakoshi, Miyoshi and Todo.

Up forward, Keio with Tokunaga and Hishida ends, Yoshida and Sato tackles, M. Takahashi and T. Takahashi guards and Okada center, is given the nod over Kataoka and Umeda ends, Enma and Kagami tackles, Hiruta and Kitamura guards and Wada center.

Aside from the importance in League standing, both Waseda and Keio will unwrap their full attack for victory. To both schools, a victory or a defeat today, will make or break their season. The fans are assured of real football from the opening kick-off.

... practically lost its vitality during the later Heian period and the Genroku era. The Heian civilization brought about a cultural and art evolution, but demoralized Japan's military civilization. Hence, Kamakura military culture rose as a reaction, and since then Japan, with the exception of few disorderly periods, has been nurturing its military and artistic culture in a conjoined manner. It would, therefore, be in the order of things to say that the civilization of Japan does not mean either a military culture or an aesthetic culture, but the combination of the two. In other words, Japan has systematically united bun with shitsu to maintain the high quality of its civilization and national virility.

Sa Leaves for Post

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 15.—Rear-Admiral Sa Fu-chou, hitherto Vice-Minister of Navy and newly appointed Commander of the Canton Strategic Port, left Nanking recently for Shanghai on his way to Canton.

Changes in District Rule

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 15.—The central authorities have instructed all the Provincial Governments to adopt the amended regulations governing the organization of district Governments as passed at a meeting of the Executive Yuan.

Chinese Recruits Join Navy

C.P.S.

TIENTSIN, October 15.—With a view to fulfilling China's share of the responsibilities in the War of Greater East Asia, the Chinese naval force at Weihaiwei will soon be augmented by a batch of 200 recruits newly selected in Peiping and Tientsin.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1942

America Decides to Study Asia

A recent news dispatch from Washington reads:

"As the result of a meeting of the American Council of Education three days before the outbreak of the present war, the United States school programs were readjusted this year to give increased emphasis to the history and customs of East Asia. In order to give American school children a realistic and true picture of East Asia instead of a version based on popular fiction, a committee of the Council of Education made a special study to modernize and promote Asiatic studies in the schools throughout the nation. A whole series of carefully planned pamphlets are being prepared with a view to developing a sound basis for future understanding and cooperation. These will be in use this autumn for both teachers and pupils to counterbalance the emphasis, heretofore placed almost exclusively on the West."

To anyone familiar with the curriculum of American schools, it would seem high time some such action were taken. The American schools have been notorious for their astonishing neglect of all subjects pertaining to East Asia. But in particular, their neglect of Japanese subjects has been even more pronounced than their neglect of Chinese subjects. Illustrations in some of the American geography text-books still in use depict Japanese men with their hair done up in top-knots and riding in palanquins. It is no wonder that there are still yokels in the American hinterland who ask whether there are any street cars in Japan and even university professors from alleged institutions of higher learning in America who used to be struck speechless with amazement at the modern appearance of the city when they visited Tokyo for the first time.

What meager ideas most of the Americans possessed about Japan have been fantastic misconceptions picked up from imaginative works of fiction or from the distorted reports of casual visitors often of a generation ago. Even among the intellectuals, those who had sound first-hand knowledge about Japan were surprisingly few. Even the American State Department was advised in its high policies by ex-missionaries from China. There were in the entire United States not more than a dozen or a score of Americans, not of Japanese descent, who could read a Japanese newspaper in contrast to the literally tens of thousands of Japanese who possess a facile ability to read English.

If this abysmal ignorance on the part of the Americans had done no more than to make them look ridiculous, it would have harmed no one but the Americans themselves. But unfortunately the Americans have always persisted, despite their ignorance, in interfering and intervening in the affairs of Asia to the immeasurable harm of the peoples of Asia. With an effrontery born of ignorance, the Americans have sought to impose their ill-adapted, preconceived alien schemes upon Asia. The result has been the intolerable situation which Japan has at last been forced to remedy by recourse to arms.

If only the American educators had awaken[illegible]r blindness and set to work to enl[illegible]e American public about the tru[illegible]n in East Asia twenty years [illegible] stark tragedy of the present war wh[illegible]ng so disastrously for America m[illegible]en avoided. Now, of course, it is [illegible] la[illegible]rriving at their decision only three days before the outbreak of the war and carrying their program into effect only this autumn, the American educators are only presenting another example of the usual Allied habit of following the principle of "too little and too late." Now in the heat of wartime passions, this education about East Asia will inevitably be distorted into mere propaganda. And even if the intention should remain fine enough, because of the previous years of neglect, there is a complete lack of educators competent to undertake the task of promoting Asiatic studies properly. The American schools will undoubtedly have to fall back on their usual stand-by's, the ex-China missionaries and the professional Japanophobes.

But even this unsatisfactory make-shift may be better than nothing at all and undoubtedly it is better to be late than never. If the present war should serve to blast the Americans out of their complacent ignorance which has been of such nuisance and danger to the rest of the world, it will be not the least of the benefits which mankind will ultimately derive from the War of Greater East Asia.

A Brazilian Tribute to a Japanese

The [illegible]de adopted by Brazil toward Japa[illegible] the outbreak of the War of Gr[illegible] Asia has been anything but fri[illegible] have had occasion to note and regret [illegible], and it seems fair to conclude that the [illegible]s [illegible]rican influence has always been at work in [illegible] background to cause that country to behave [illegible] such an unfriendly manner toward a country with which she had been in cordial r[illegible]nship of long standing. There is reason [illegible]ve that she would have shaped her co[illegible]ferently, had she been free from the said nefarious outside influence. Brazilians are not, in their heart of hear[illegible] unappreciative of the good work done fo[illegible] them. As an example of how appreciative they can be of noble deeds and how keenly sensible they can be of the valuable services rendered even by aliens, we can cite what they did for the memory of the late Father Chohachi Nakamura.

The late Father Chohachi Nakamura went to Brazil in 1923 and worked for seventeen years in the religious cause for the good of the Japanese and Brazilians among whom he lived until his death on May 14, 1940. His life in Brazil as a Catholic propagandist was a very noble one and he was naturally held in very high regard by all the Japanese and Brazilians who knew him. He did not work for the good of any particular race or races, however; he was devoted to the cause of promoting the good of mankind. Free from any base motive of winning worldly fame or gain, he was actuated by the love for mankind, irrespective of race. The very deep grief which his death caused among the Brazilians generally and the very high tribute which they paid to his memory bear eloquent witness to the life of devotion which he lived in Brazil.

At the sad news of his death, the mayor of the city in which he lived visited his late home to tender his heartfelt condolences, and representing the Brazilian authorities, he stated that although the late Father Nakamura was a Japanese, the Brazilians generally regarded him as their benefactor whose memory was engraved indelibly on their minds. He then expressed the wish that the remains of the late lamented be buried in the cemetery for Brazilians which is located nearer to the city than the one for Japanese, so that his graveyard might be visited oftener by Brazilians as well as Japanese. If his request was accepted, he said, he was willing to offer gratis a suitable lot for burial. This kind offer was gladly accepted and the burial took place in the cemetery for Brazilians.

There is another episode illustrative of the reverence with which the late Father Nakamura was regarded by Brazilians. That is that, at their earnest request, the coffin containing his remains was carried on the shoulders of Brazilian and Japanese worshippers, instead of on a hearse as is customary. It is hardly necessary to say that a huge crowd of mourners attended his funeral. With the money subscribed by a large number of Brazilians as well as Japanese, a magnificent tombstone was erected at the graveyard on the occasion of the first anniversary of his death last year.

What a beautiful story of human love! In the days before the outbreak of the present War of Greater East Asia, many Japanese residents in Brazil were, like the late Father Nakamura, working earnestly for the peace and happiness of mankind, and then Brazilians showed themselves fully appreciative of their services. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, they have been acting in betrayal of the cordial relationship which had traditionally existed between the two nations. This is all owing to the selfish maneuverings of America and Britain who have been putting all sorts of pressure to bear on that country in order to exploit her to serve the Allied cause against the Axis Powers.

SETTING UP OF NEW ORDER IS PREORDAINED BY HISTORY

World Upheaval Was Inevitable in View of Arrogant Policies Pursued by Anglo-Americans

By SHIGETOMO SAYEGUSA
Special to Japan Times Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

Since the dawn of time, the world has been undergoing periodic changes to facilitate the fruition of new conditions. International metamorphosis, therefore, should be viewed as a natural order of things in consonance with the spirit of the times. The current determination of the Axis Powers to establish a new order in the world is the natural urge for renovation of a large section of international populace. It seems that a reorganization of the world fabric is needed to give new directions to the maintenance of human fellowship and harmony. The old structure is no longer acceptable, for it has become too antiquated to be of service to the resurgence activities of the totalitarian nations.

In the remote past, human beings were proportionately distributed among six continents. They contributed their shares toward the revolution of the world. The most noteworthy sign was that each section of the human community carried on its task in its proper place, and for that reason no particular section of the community was able to monopolize international administration. This state of affairs even remained when the growth of Mediterranean civilization brought about an era of mutual intercourse between north[illegible]n Africa, western Asia and eastern [illegible]ope. But with the upsurgence [illegible] renaissance movement after [illegible]nant Middle Ages, imperial[illegible]s began to make head[illegible]verse parts of the world. T[illegible]ates, acquiring power, cr[illegible]onditions highly beneficial to them, with the result that international equilibrium became unbalanced.

Changing Patterns

The invention of the navigator's compass led to a political and mercantile revolution, and the "Eastward Ho!" of European nations became an accomplished fact. Stimulated by Marco Polo's accounts of his adventures in China, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan and Vasco da Gama undertook long voyages to unknown waters and discovered new continents, opened a trade route to India and secured colonies for Spain and Portugal, then most progressive countries in the world. This not only caused a division in the world order, but an Europeanization of the administrative fabric of Asia became tolerably possible. Later on, the Europeanized order of the world became a concrete reality with solidification of the British Empire and of the Monroe Doctrine of the United States in the Western Hemisphere. Passing through gradual stages, it has now become the Anglo-Saxon or "democratic" order of the world, and in consequence, Japan, Germany and Italy are opposing it to develop a new international order on the basis of regional inter-dependence.

The shipping routes not only to the New World, but also to Australia and India were all opened by Portuguese or Spaniards. And the Europeanization of the world was somewhat perfected when the Pope adjudicated that all new non-Christian territories to be discovered should belong to either Spain or Portugal. At that time England, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Russia were not powerful enough to compete in the race for colonies, but eventually they became successful in their attempts, and as a result a scramble for the division of the world ensued. In Japan, the influence of the Europeanization of the world was eloquently indicated in the outbreak of the Shimabara Rebellion of 1637, while in China, the Taiping Rebellion of 1850 came as a reaction to Occidentalism. The penetration of European annexationism in the East caused many Oriental countries to be reduced to the status of Western colonies; whereas Japan and China suffered from a series of disadvantages in the shape of extraterritoriality, convention tariff, unequal treaties and foreign concessions.

Meiji Restoration

It may be said that the Meiji Restoration of 1868 took place, because Japan found it absolutely necessary to revamp its own life to safeguard its position in the world amidst a quagmire of Western sophistry. To a certain extent, it can be likened to the Kemmu Restoration of 1334 which was effected by the Emperor Godaigo. With the start of the Meiji era, Japan determined itself to keep pace with the march of international progress mainly for the purpose of insuring self-existence and national advancement. Consequently, it had to fit in with the Europeanized world order. But the moment it found that the time had come to launch a renovation movement in East Asia to prepare the ground for establishing a new regional order there, it unhesitatingly took up that task, disregarding the intrigues and interference of the Anglo-Saxon oligarchy. Japan's present policy of creating a mutual prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia is quite in accord with its earlier renovation movement.

The Europeanization of the world underwent a striking change in 1588, when the joint Spanish and Portuguese hegemony disappeared together with the destruction of the invincible Spanish Armada. This followed a period of scramble for colonies in Europe, and ultimately England became the strongest imperialist Power. The new European imperialism, chiefly sponsored by London, resulted in the complete division of the world by the end of the nineteenth century. Thus Britain came to possess overseas colonies 140 times greater than its own territory, Belgium 80 times, the Netherlands 58 times and France and Portugal, each 22 times. Britain's territorial possessions alone amounted to more than a quarter of the total land surface of the earth. If the territories of China, Brazil, the United States and the Soviet Union are added to them, it will be seen that the three-fourth of the world area is under the control of the Anglo-Saxon group of nations, while the remaining one-fourth is divided among sixty-eight countries. Italy has only 2.7 per cent of the entire land surface of the earth, Japan 0.5 per cent and Germany 0.39 per cent.

Economic Disparity

Quite apart from the territorial issue, the economic arrangement is decidedly unsatisfactory. Britain, France, the United States and the Soviet Union together monopolize 85 per cent of the available natural resources of the world, the remaining 15 per cent being distributed among some seventy countries. This is the reason why the antagonism between the "haves," who are anxious to maintain the status quo, and the "have-nots," who are grimly determined to break it, has been brought into a bold relief against the background of international kaleidoscope. The economic nationalism of the Axis nations, which are suffering from "have-not" conditions, although envisages a social landslide or revolution, does not really entertain any imperialistic ambition, for it desires to organize corporate living based on mutual understanding and reliance. This shows that the Axis aim of developing a new order in the world is not in any respect imperialistic like the international hegemony ideal of the Anglo-Saxon "Democracies."

Britain is a small insular country with a population of 45,000,000; yet it rules more than a quarter of the globe containing one-fourth portion of the human race. It has obtained this supreme position by successfully executing its long-standing expansionist policy—territorial, political and economic. It is, therefore, the main pillar of the "democratic" world structure which is nothing but a one-sided imperialist set-up of spoilation. The Axis design of a new world order envisions the destruction of Anglo-American imperialistic manipulations, so that international community could live and prosper in peace and harbony.

Sparsely Settled

Although India and China each houses a dense population, Canada, Australia and Africa are sparsely populated. It is estimated that the population of the British Isles within coming forty years will undergo a diminution of about 30,000,000. In view of the fact that the birth-rate in Britain is as low as 15 per 1,000, it is generally believed that it will be well-nigh impossible for it to check the downward tendency of its population. The remarkable fact is that, in spite of this disability, Britain has made all its overseas colonies and possessions cater to its industrial requirements and international commerce, by dominating international world shipping routes and communication lanes. Because of this stern fact international economy has long been identified with British economy. The British Empire, which takes in a quarter of the world area and one-fourth of the world population, has debarred the remaining three-fourth of the world population, that is, 1,700,000,000 people, from contracting good-neighbourly economic intercourse with it.

As an aftermath of the Ottawa Trade Agreements, British Empire economy became so coordinated that the nations which were not favored by Britain found it exceedingly difficult to conduct their commercial operations and acquisition of raw materials in a just and reasonable manner. Moreover, Britain, America, France, the Netherlands and Belgium jointly formed an economic bloc of their own to control international commerce to their advantage. Such a reactionary conservative attitude compelled other capitalistic countries to implement counter-measures for self-existence. Balked by the Anglo-Saxon clique, Japan, Germany and Italy found themselves in straitened circumstances to carry on international buying and selling operations. Hence, they realized that unless they exerted their respective influence in their legitimate spheres their self-existence would be imperilled. In view of this realization, an Axis "Democracy" showdown became inevitable; and the Axis Powers are now endeavoring their utmost to secure the final eclipse of the intrusive Anglo-American capitalist imperialism from their legitimate spheres as a means to usher in a new order in the world.

Monroe Doctrine

The United States propounded the Monroe Doctrine as a pure and simple measure of checking outside interference in the affairs of the Americas. At first, it was directed against the colonial policy of Czarist Russia and external interference in the growth of republicanism in Ibero-America. It has to be admitted that in the past it made a great contribution to the maintenance of peace in the Western Hemisphere. This was due to the economic self-sufficiency of the United States, the expansion of its industrial and naval power, the development of its Caribbean policy and the pan-American solidarity, the evolution of its dollar diplomacy and economic imperialism and the placing of the French possessions in South America under the joint custody of the countries in the Western Hemisphere. Gradually Washington's Monroeism began to intermeddle in the internal affairs of the Latin American nations. Finally, it became the yardstick to measure the extent of the so-called repercussion of an external conflict. Consequently, its Caribbean policy has now gone beyond the proper limits casting aside non-interventionism, the guiding principle of the original Monroe Doctrine.

It is a recognized fact that the territories north of the Panama Canal are within the living space of the United States. Therefore, a pan-American harmony in that part of the world is quite reasonable, but such a scheme cannot be forcefully carried out in Latin America in disregard of its policies concerning external intercourse and relations. Should the United States be allowed to impose its own will on South America, it would mean the acceptance of Washington's full control over the Western Hemisphere, which takes in one-third of the land surface of the world. Furthermore, such an acceptance would not facilitate the development of a new order in Europe and another in Greater East Asia. For this reason alone, the Axis Powers has to oppose the imposition of Washington's imperialism on Latin America. Significantly enough, American imperialism is dreaded by South America as the "Yankee peril." This is another reason why Latin America should be allowed to form a free and independent unit of the envisaged new world order under the leadership of Argentina, Chile and Brazil.

At present, the Monroe Doctrine has degenerated into an imperialistic principle to permit the Washington Government to interfere in the affairs of the Axis nations and South America. It appears that it is aiming at exclusive domination of the world by effecting a union between the United States and the British Empire. The Axis Powers have no other alternative but to eliminate it, especially when it is placing the interests of America before those of other nations of the world. The original Monroe Doctrine, which lays down non-interference in external affairs, is acceptable to the Axis nations, but they cannot certainly submit to the present Rooseveltian dressing of it, because it is imperialistic and aggressive.

(To Be Concluded)

In the Periodicals

Koron, Vol. 5, No. 10, October, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Ichi Koron-sha, Tokyo. Price 90 sen. Feature articles: Seven Rules for Imperial Subjects, Idea of Japan's War Victory Economy, Intrigue of Races and Greater East Asia, Character of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, Rejection of Second War Front, Leaders of the Southern Regions and Their Organization, Development of the War of Greater East Asia, A Theory of Education, Fundamental Conception of Educational Policy of Greater East Asia, Present Problem of Renovation of Education, Nippon, the Country of Gods, and Domination of Indian Ocean.

Keikoku, Vol. 9, No. 10, October, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Zaisei Joho-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles: Long-term War and Determination, Instructive Principles of Modern China, Construction of Co-Prosprity Sphere and Chinese Merchants Abroad, Construction of Agriculture Industry in New China, Future of Chinese Agriculture, China's Farming Economy and Foodstuff Problem, Past of Farm Village Problem in North China, Traffic in Central China, German-Soviet War and Geopolitical Observation, Long-Term war Structure and Cultural Work, North African War Situation and Italy's Plan, and Significance of Mohammedans' Problem.

JAPANESE CIVILIZATION TODAY IS MORE VIRILE THAN IN PAST

Certain Undefinable Force Now at Work Impelling Japan on to Greater Victories

By NYOZAKAN HASEGAWA
(From the Chuo Koron)

It is generally asserted that the development of the civilization of a nation has always been marked by a corresponding decrease in its physical virility. It seems that such an assertion is based on the historical fact that highly civilized nations have often been overthrown by much less civilized countries. To a great extent this observation appears to be tenable. In the case of Japan, however, which has a long history of its own, it is seen that it has passed through many vicissitudes and has arrived at its present standard of national efficiency and vitality by surmounting various obstacles, internal and external.

Certain critics attribute the strength of the Japanese people to their peculiar national traits, simple living and slowness of the development of their science and arts. It is true that the Japanese people possess an inherent determination to prosecute their own way of life, and that they are passionately attached to simplicity in making their existence happy and unassuming. With regard to slowness of the development of Japanese science and arts, it may be pointed that such a factor did not at any time retard the natural advancement of Japanese civilization. That is why some conscientious Western critics admit that the intrinsic quality of original Japanese civilization is not inferior to that of Occidental culture. As against this, ordinary Westerners, noting that the Japanese house is made of wood, bamboo and paper, are prone to regard Japanese civilization as lower than their own. Even then, they do not hesitate to recognize the fact that the Japanese house has a characteristically elegant refinement—simple and yet charming.

Since Westerners are inclined to make Japan's sense of aestheticism a criterion in gauging its civilization, it has to be admitted that from that angle too its high standard is noticeable. Those foreigners who have made a study of Japan's industrial art often point out that manufactured articles of purely Japanese style have a greater artistic beauty than those which are mere imitations of Western style. This is another factor which indicates the uniqueness of Japanese culture.

Foolish Criticism

There is a group of Occidental dogmatists who are bent upon discrediting the high qualities of Japanese civilization by using irrelevant and substanceless arguments. One of their favorite points of argument is that, until the advent of the Meiji era, fedual Japan had been using vegetable oil burning lamps and candles, while at that time kerosene oil lamps were in vogue in the Occident. They deliberately refuse to take into account the exquisite style of Japan's lighting arrangement, which displayed its elegance and artistic beauty as early as the Heian period. Because Japanese lighting devices have an aesthetic grandeur of their own, their special features have been incorporated into modern electric lamps. If it is true that the civilization of a country is reflected in its refinement in life, Japanese civilization, which is undoubtedly refined, shall have to be acknowledged in its proper milieu.

As regards spiritual culture, there is no denying the fact that the Japanese nation has not evolved any religion and philosophic conceptions like that of ancient India and Greece. But it would be incorrect to consider the spiritual power of Japan as something analogous to an impulsive outburst or instinctive vitality of a primitive people. It must be remembered that the Japanese people have persistently claimed that their spiritual power is the outcome of a long period of spiritual training spread over several centuries. In point of efficiency, this power is not inferior to that of any foreign nation possessing a great religion or philosophy.

From ancient times, it has been maintained that although civilization promotes the development of racial life, it has a factor or condition for weakening the vitality of the same life. Confucius, who observed this trait, regarded civilization as a harmonious combination of dissimilar bun (culture) and shitsu (substance). He came to the conclusion that a civilization could only attain perfectness, provided it had the power to continue the process of progressive blending of these two component elements. Even then he attached greater importance to the progress of shitsu. This way of thinking has been common both in the East and West.

Difference in Thought

It appears that while Westerners consider civilization as an outlet of intellectual creation and mental power, Orientals, exclusive of Indians, hold that a thought which has no bearing on the movement of actual life should not influence the flow of pragmatic life. This conception is the finality of all Confucian practicalisms. In a way it can be said that Oriental peoples have been developing their thoughts as means of bettering their lives, instead of fostering them as abstract, unattached entities.

It can be argued at great length to show that Westerners have been abstract-minded; whereas Orientals practical-minded. Since the Meiji Restoration, Japan has been assimilating these two different aspects, with the result that it has now evolved a civilization of high merit, simultaneously reinforcing national vitality. In the remote past, the ancestors of the Japanese people unified several aboriginal tribes, who had varying primitive cultures, customs and languages, and absorbed them into the racial structure of the Yamato people, who had a higher civilization of their own. In this way, racial and cultural solidarity was accomplished. In modern times, Japan assimilated the best of Occidental civilization to reorientate that solidarity in a new puissant manner.

The growth of Chinese civilization has been quite indifferent from that of Japan. In the continent, the Han race no doubt absorbed many lesser races from adjoining areas, and yet only the upper classes of those races were thoroughly assimilated into the Han system. This is the reason why there are diverse languages and customs in China—a fact which indicates that genuine national solidity has yet to be attained. In spite of its lofty culture, China has not yet been able to increase the cultural standard of the lower strata of the society. Japanese culture, on the other hand, has brought about a uniform culture which is common to all people. At least in this sense Japanese civilization has something to offer to modern China.

It is, indeed, noteworthy that Japanese culture belongs to the people as a whole. Neither the nobility nor the masses can claim separately that it is their own; in fact, it belongs to both of them, for they have contributed their respective shares toward its advancement. As early as the Heian period verse-composition had become popular even in the remotest corners of the country. Similarly, the ancient court music, gagaku, influenced provincial music and fine arts which, in turn, made their way into major cities later. Sarugaku, one of the ancient local arts, was developed into now-famous noh, which became a favorite amusement of the aristocratic people of the cities during the feudal period.

Defect Pointed Out

A careful scrutiny of Chinese civilization tends to indicate that it is defective in that the Chinese farmers, who constitute the bulk of the population of the continent, are either keeping away from national culture or are finding no proper encouragement to fit into it. This is the main drawback which is hindering the consummation of national virility of China. The fusion between bun and shitsu which is detectable there is only confined to the upper stratum of the society. Unless such a fusion is harmoniously cultivated to link the mass life with national culture, the standard of efficiency and vitality of China cannot become uniformly solid.

When the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5 broke out, international observers thought that China, being blessed with a huge material power and substance, would emerge victorious; but they failed to notice that its high-grade bun was the property of the upper class only. Because of this chronic disability, China was defeated and had to come to terms with Japan. In the modern age, the failure of Anglo-American civilization to register a marked impression on the fundamental fabric of Chinese civilization is due to the fact that modern China, which has acquired a strong vitality as a sequel to constant internecine warfare since the dawn of republicanism in the country, is quite capable of asserting its own right in its own place.

It would be more than inappropriate to ascribe the rapid stride of Japan and the splendid war results it has achieved since the start of the current Pacific war to the primitiveness underlying its civilization. As a matter of fact, such accomplishments should be attributed to its peculiar one-way national virility, which impels the Japanese people to exert their best to protect their own way of life during emergencies, as well as in peacetime. There has always been a force at work in Japan which imparts a significant stimulus to make the Japanese people remain constantly devoted to the cause of the nation. This devotion not only urges them to increase their physical vitality, but also their moral power and cultural refinement.

The history of Japanese civilization is, however, not free from spas-

(Continued on Page 3)

TECHNICAL INDUSTRY MOBILIZATION URGED

Viscount Okochi Says Amalgamation of Factories Necessary For Increased Production

"Greater efforts must be exercised for the mobilization of the agricultural and the technical industries throughout the country, especially for the perfect utilization of medium and smaller-scaled factories so that Japan may beat its enemies in the present Great War" declares Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, chairman of the Industrial Machine Control Association. A gist of his views in this subject follows:

One of the most significant features of modern warfare is that it is a chemical and mechanized warfare. To beat the enemy in chemical warfare, we must use all kinds of chemical arms: and to beat the enemy in mechanical warfare, we must mobilize all sorts of highly mechanized arms. In modern warfare, radio sets, gramophones, motion picture cameras, vitaphones and other machines, which upon the outbreak of the China Affair, were included in the listed as unnecessary are now playing important parts in the present War of Greater East Asia as arms of thought war and propaganda. A large number of new machines are expected to be slated as indispensable arms in keeping with the development of the present war along various courses never anticipated heretofore. Most of the machines stated above have been imported here from the countries against which we are fighting now.

Must Mobilize Technique

Besides the machines enumerated above, there are many other things of importance for whose supply Japan has been dependent on its present enemy nations. Here lies the cause of the war of production Japan must fight at any cost. In order to beat its enemy in the war of production, Japan must carry out a perfect technical mobilization. In other words, Japan must take all possible measures to make the most of all factory equipments, labor, raw materials, and funds available in the country.

The Government authorities are now in a position to carry out national mobilization by virtue of the National Mobilization Law, which was primarily intended for the execution of technical mobilization.

In the first World War, all participating nations enacted a technical mobilization law. Japan, in this war, also did likewise. In the present Great War, all countries must mobilize not only their technical industry but also their farming industry, as well as all available labor and capital.

In order to beat the United States and Britain, which in productive power stand second to none, Japan must attach greater importance to the mobilization of its technical and agricultural industries, treating all questions of labor and capital mobilization as matters of secondary importance.

Medium Factories Important

In my opinion, we must give much greater attention to the utilization of the medium and small-scale mechanical factories, so that they can exhibit their efficiency in its highest form. Mere amalgamation of these mechanical factories without paying any attention to the specialities of each factory may reduce the productive power instead of promoting it. These factories should be amalgamated in respect to their capital, but they must be allowed to carry their activities along the lines they have been specializing so that they may make the most of their experiences.

Another matter of great importance relative to the amalgamation of factories is that any amalgamation at present must be effected entirely for the purpose of increasing the productive power of all factories involved, treating all questions of profit making as matters of minor importance.

A commercial view of things which first of all aims at profit making must be excluded from the minds of all of us under the present circumstances as Japan is fighting for victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

Textile Policy to Be Enforced

Rayon and short fiber textiles of poor quality will disappear from the market throughout Japan Proper because of the new control policy to be shortly enforced by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, says the Chugai. Under the new control policy, the spinners, weavers, and dyers will be requested to show their names on all their products. This will eventually put an end to the production of poor qualities unless the manufacturers are prepared to pay dear prices for their technical faults or lack of morality.

Bill Clearings

October 19
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	291.625	164.033
Balance	31,638	22,447

New Rice

There was a bumper rice crop in Japan this year, the crop totaling over 70,000,000 koku, a record for the past several years. While Britain and other allied nations are in the precarious position of having to starve in the absence of imports of foodstuffs from overseas, Japan has absolutely no worry on this score, being self-sufficient as regards its staple foodstuffs rice and fish. With this year's abundant crop of rice, which secures the food situation at home, the Japanese nation, as one man, has renewed its determination not to rest till complete victory has been achieved in the War of Greater East Asia. Shown in the picture above is the new rice being separated from dust and other foreign matter.

Buthanol Production From Sugar Is Successfully Industrialized

Iso-octane, Aircraft Fuel, Can Best Be Made From Buthanol; Japanese Discovery Removes Concern About Over-Supply of Sugar in Sphere

The concern about the overproduction of sugar in the southern regions is disappearing with the successful counter-measures taken in hand by the military, the government and the people in close cooperation with one another, points out the Oriental Economic Weekly in its latest issue.

"We had occasion in the past," says the magazine, "to emphasize upon the necessity, for (1) conversion of sugar plantations into cottonfields or rice-fields and (2) promotion of the use of sugar in industrial lines, as counter-measures against an over-supply of sugar in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"In less than half a year since that time, a great change has taken place in the estimation of the demand-supply relation of sugar, with the result that the anxiety about overproduction is already proving a matter of the past.

"The conversion of a portion of the area under sugar in the Philippines for cotton cultivation and the change of the greater portion of the sugar industry in both Java and the Philippines into the liquid fuel industry with Buthanol as the main product represent the first step in the materialization of counter-measures against over-supply formulated recently. This means that the reduction of sugar plantations in the southern sphere will be limited to a portion of the Philippines and the plan originally studied for a decided curtailment in the sugar industry of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as a whole no longer has any claim upon the situation.

Utility Is Diverse

"Sugar becomes overabundant only when used as food. But when it is considered as a compound of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, its utility becomes diverse. The utilization of sugar for the liquid fuel industry is based upon the concept that agricultural products are carbodydrates and that sugar, that is, the sugar cane is a representative product of carbodydrates.

"From this viewpoint, efforts have been made to make use of sugar in an industrial way, which has led to a situation where the otherwise superabundant sugar supply becomes rather insufficient. It is true that the turning of sugar into liquid fuel has never been put in hand before. Production of alcohol from sugar however, has been conducted for a long time by the sugar manufacturers in Taiwan on a quota system, but prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the use of sugar as a material for the manufacture of Buthanol was not considered, so scarce had been the over-supply of sugar and so little the necessity for Buthanol.

"The necessity for a greater supply of Buthanol is given birth to by the development of the War of Greater East Asia, which has given impetus to the determination on the part of our people that this sacred war must be carried out to a victorious conclusion even though it may take one hundred years. To be more concrete, the importance of Buthanol, besides its use as a solvent for paints, has been recognized as a most suitable material for production of iso-octane, a kind of aircraft fuel, in recent years.

Utilized Surplus Sugar

However, unlike the United States and France, it has been impossible for Japan to produce Buthanol from Indian corn and other kinds of farinaceous material. Consequently, Japan stood in need of utilizing the surplus sugar for production of Buthanol. In these circumstances, strenuous efforts have been made in studying the process of its manufacture from sugar, and this has culminated in success in its industrialization, thus overthrowing the established theory that production of Buthanol from sugar is absolutely impossible.

The discovery of the new process in question is a manifestation of the high standard attained by Japanese scientific technique and is enough to bring the results of Japanese studies into the limelight of world attention.

"This technical success comes from the discovery and culture of a special bacterium, the Buthanol bacterium, through whose action sugar is decomposed into Buthanol and small amounts of aceton and hydrogen gas. From this crude Buthanol high-grade iso-octane is manufactured. For this reason, the sugar industry now becomes the parental industry of the aircraft fuel industry which is indispensable not only in wartime but in peacetime as well."

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	129.50	— 0.50
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	95.90	+ 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	96.10	— 0.50
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

ITALY WELL SUPPLIED FOR 3RD WAR WINTER

Nation Overcomes All Difficulties With Regard to Provisions, Daily Necessities

With the third winter near at hand since its participation in the present Great War, Italy is taking every possible measure to reduce the consumption of coal and electric power. Relative to the supply of provisions, however, Italy stands under the most favorable condition ever experienced since the outbreak of the present War, says Asahi's message from Rome.

In the winter of 1940, the first year of Italy's participation in war, the production of wheat in the country was 71,043,000 quintals, which increased to 71,500,000 quintals in the second winter, and in the forthcoming winter, or the third, the specialists of Italy are expecting to obtain 75,000,000 quintals of wheat. This is still way below the figures aimed at by Premier Mussolini, of 90,000,000 quintals. The Italian Government, therefore, has decided to disburse in 1943 2,000,000,000 lires as a bonus to all farmers in the country as against the 1,800,000 lires disbursed this year.

In accordance with its experience during the Abyssinian campaign, the Italian Government is entrusting the cultivation of all important agricultural products in the hands of responsible association of farmers, which are striving to give perfect satisfaction to the authorities.

In this way, Italy has overcome all difficulties relative to the supply of provisions and other daily necessities, such as wheat, rice, olive oil, corns, cocoons, wool, marma, the saffron, and other products.

The courage and ingenuity by which the Italian people are successfully meeting the wartime demands is admirable.

Special Steel Produced

The Tungpin-tao Development Company has recently succeeded in producing a special steel containing 99.8 per cent of pure iron and practically no sulphur and phosphorus, which bears comparison with the best Swedish steel ever imported to Japan. The special steel manufactured by the company named above can be utilized for cartridge cases and as a substitute for copper, according to the Domei correspondent at Hsinking.

NEWS OF AXIS WINS CAUSES FRESH GAINS

Taiwan Sugar Skyrockets ¥10—Mitsui and Mitsubishi Wares Advance in Spot Section

Encouraged by the overnight news of the signal achievement scored by the Axis forces on the eastern front and of the spread of the war over an extensive area in Africa, the Tokyo Stock Exchange staged a consecutive scene of activity yesterday and the prices of select wares hit new highs on parade in contrast to the noticeable setbacks sustained by fiber industrials.

In the long-term section, for instance, Taiwan Sugar scored a skyrocketing advance of ¥10.00 at one bound and its new ¥9.90 in response to the decision made by this company to collect a call of ¥15.00 in the immediate future. Simultaneously Daido Steel jumped up ¥5.20 and its new ¥5.80, Niigata Iron Works ¥3.80, its new ¥2.30, Ebara Iron Works ¥2.90 and its new ¥3.00, Hakodate Shipbuilding and its new ¥1.40 each Fujikoshi Steel ¥2.10, Electro-Chemical Industrial ¥1.80, Tobacco ¥2.00 and its new ¥1.60, Manchou Tobacco ¥1.30, Japan Powder, Japan Oil and Fat, new and Shinagawa Fire-proof Brick ¥1.20 each. On the other hand, Kurashiki Rayon and its new lost ¥2.70 and ¥2.00 respectively, Hitachi Iron Works, new ¥1.30, due principally to profit-taking unloadings by the bull camp.

In the short-term section, prices closed within a narrow range of fluctuations with the exception of Japan Steel Tube which rose to ¥73.60 before it closed at ¥73.20.

In the spot market, various industrials under the management of the Mitsui and Mitsubishi interests advanced in sympathy with their announcement that the shares hitherto treasured by these two families would be offered for the investing public. Mitsui Mining bounced up ¥2.30 and Mitsubishi Trading and its new ¥2.50 each, while Japan Metallurgical Industrial rose ¥2.00, Japan Special Steel ¥1.50 and Radiator Industrial ¥1.30.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	15[illegible].1	....	147.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	91.5
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	[illegible].9	81.0	80.2
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	....	82.5	82.2
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	10[illegible].0	100.9	99.3
Showa Elec. Ind (50)	....	77.1	78.0
Toa Tobacco (50)	10[illegible].9	104.1	104.0
Manchou Tobacco (35)	10[illegible].6	98.9	99.0

Second Section

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
N. Y. K. (50)	11[illegible].0	....	111.5
O. S. K. (50)	10[illegible].2	103.6	104.9
Toyo Steamship (50)	7[illegible].9	....	77.9
Nissan Steamship (50)	7[illegible].3	71.7	71.6
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	10[illegible].7	101.1	101.8

Third Section

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Furukawa Elec. Ind (50)	9[illegible].7	99.4	99.7
M'bishi Elec. Mach (50)	14[illegible].5	144.0	143.0
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	7[illegible].0	71.0	70.0
Japan Beer (50)	....	....	116.9
Tropical Ind ($42\frac{1}{2}$)	4[illegible].5	....	....
Sumatra Dev ($37\frac{1}{2}$)	4[illegible].8	50.3	49.7
Asahi Glass (50)	....	130.3	127.4

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	130.0	[illegible]0.1	129.4	129.5
N. Y. K., old	111.8	[illegible]2.0	1.4	111.7
Do, new	95.7	[illegible]6.0	5.7	95.9
Kanebo Spinning	149.9	1[illegible]9.4	149.9	....
Do. new	95.8	[illegible]6.5	6.0	96.1
Teikoku Rayon, n	83.2	[illegible]3.5	2.8	82.8
Osaka Stock, new	70.0	[illegible]0.5	70.0	....
Japan Steel Tube	72.5	[illegible]3.6	2.5	73.2
Japan Oil	79.9	[illegible]9.9	9.5	79.8
S. M. R.	74.3	[illegible]4.4	4.2	74.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	93.9	[illegible]4.1	3.7	94.1
Hokkaido Coal	78.0	[illegible]8.0	7.3	77.9
Toyo Rayon, new	63.0	[illegible]3.0	2.3	62.6
Hitachi Iron Works	87.8	[illegible]7.8	7.0	87.6
Kokura Iron Works	54.1	[illegible]4.5	3.9	54.5
Japan Beer, new	61.0	[illegible]1.4	0.5	61.4
Nichiro Fishery	83.8	[illegible]3.8	3.3	....
Japan Fishery, new	50.7	[illegible]0.5	[illegible]	....
Japan Sugar, new	75.5	[illegible]6.3	5.5	76.3
Ensuiko Sugar	66.8	[illegible]6.8	6.3	66.8
Japan Mining	56.5	[illegible]6.5	6.1	56.1
Manchou Ind	58.0	[illegible]8.0	7.9	57.9

BRITISH WARTIME ECONOMIC CRISIS

Britain Completely Dependent on U.S. For Supplies Of Synthetic Rubber; Her Coal Output Also Greatly Reduced Due to Labor Shortage

Prior to the war, Britain used to import from the southern regions as much as 80 to 90 per cent of her requirements in rubber, 70 to 80 per cent of that in tin, 100 per cent of that in jute and 40 to 50 per cent of that in materials for oil mining. It is only natural that the complete suspension of rubber import is precipitating the British economy into the abyss of ruin. Because rubber has no substitute as a strategical material and cannot be obtained from elsewhere, the effect produced by its shortage is quite considerable.

Production of synthetic rubber and reclaimed rubber is being put in hand in America, as a counter-measure to cope with the complete suspension of import of raw rubber, but Britain is doing nothing in that direction, depending as she does upon increased production of such rubber in America. As a matter of fact, however, as America is the greater consumer of rubber in the world, even should she be successful by some miracle in increasing production of synthetic rubber, the output would be far from satisfying her own requirements at home, much less meeting Britain's needs.

Why, then, does not Britain set about production of synthetic rubber? The materials for synthetic rubber are coal and imported crude oil. She is already suffering from a keen shortage of coal and the dearth of labor is conspicuous. The shortage of experts is still more severe. Furthermore, the establishment of the industry will take at least one or two years. For these reasons, Britain has decided it would be more advantageous to import synthetic rubber from America than start the industry in her own country.

If it takes one or two years to establish synthetic rubber industry, the stock of natural rubber which Britain has now on hand will certainly be exhausted in the meantime and the attempt would be quite futile to tide over the present crisis, but to depend upon America for supply of synthetic rubber is worse than the case of "a drowning man catching at a straw"

Leon Henderson, Director of the Wartime Production Board of the United States issued the following warning to Britain, suggesting the impossibility of exporting synthetic rubber to Britain:

"The British Government takes an optimistic view that before their stock of natural rubber is exhausted the plan of America for increased production of synthetic rubber will be completed, but in reality it will be nothing short of a miracle if America can produce the amount of synthetic rubber which is necessary to maintain her minimum amount of traffic."

The following table shows the quantities of raw rubber imported by Britain: (Unit 1,000 lbs.)

Year	Total	South Seas	Pct.	Malaya	Ceylon	East Indies
1929	16,831	15.612	92.8	11,280	1.775	2.557
1933	2.886	2.738	94.8	2,120	181	437
1934	11.873	11.314	95.2	8,073	1.060	2.181
1935	10.037	9.426	93.9	6.972	850	1.613
1936	4.271	3.659	85.6	2.575	349	735

In comparison with rubber, the effect which tin has given to Britain on account of its shortage is small, but the loss of Malaya, which had been supplying more than 50 per cent of her domestic requirements, cannot but produce adverse effects upon Britain.

Shortage in Tin

The annual consumption of tin in Britain amounted to about 30,000 tons, while she produces only 2,500 tons at home, the majority of the shortage having been supplied by Malaya. On account of the suspension of import from Malaya, she finds it necessary to obtain the supply from other tin producing countries. They are now making positive efforts at increased production of tin in Belgian Congo, and Nigeria. The estimated output in the former for the current year is set at 20,000 tons and in the latter 18,000 tons.

This may seem to more than fill Britain's demands, but the product is to be used by all the Allied countries and does not go to Britain alone in its entirety. The estimated amount of consumption by the Allies for the present year is set at 140,000 tons, against which the output in the Allied nations and their spheres of control is no more than 83,000 tons, showing a deficit of 57,000 tons. The shortage of bottoms and the increased danger of marine transportation will further increase the difference between demand and supply.

Coal is the only mineral resource which Britain possesses. In ordinary times, the output was enough to fill the domestic demand, leaving a surplus to be exported. In time of war, however, the situation completely changes. In time of war, the demand for coal, an essential strategical material, increases without limits, and unless increased production is effected to cope with the increased demand, a shortage of coal is an inevitable conclusion.

Consumption Increases

Since the outbreak of the war, with the expansion of munitions production, industrial consumption of coal has been fast on the increase, the rate of increase being 7,000,000 tons per year. But due to the acute shortage of labor and transportation capacity, the actual output is markedly falling off. One of the causes for the reduction of labor is that as many as 80,000 healthy colliers have been called up for military service and as many as 70,000 of them have changed over to more remunerative occupations. Out of these numbers about 30,000 resumed their work on the strength of improved treatment by virtue of the law, but 65,000 colliers are still needed.

As Britain depends upon overseas for raw materials, so she depends upon import for the greater portion of foodstuffs. It is already common knowledge that the agricultural products obtainable in the mainland is sufficient to last the people only two or three months.

Up to the middle of the 19th century, the agricultural technique of Britain had maintained its highest standard, by virtue of which it was possible to meet the greater portion of the domestic demand for agricultural produce. However, subsequent development of industry gave impetus to the concentration of population in urban districts and the Government also made no scruple of sacrificing agriculture in the cause of industrial development.

Thus, the shortage of agrarian labor caused reduction of agricultural products and, in reverse proportion to this condition, the demand in the urban districts went up considerably. This finally necessitated her to depend upon overseas for 80 per cent of her food requirements.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1942

The New Asia Development Movement

In stirring addresses last week, leaders of the Asia Development Federation of Japan reiterated the determination of Japan, China and Manchoukuo to work and fight as a unit to brush aside all forces which stand in the way of the creation of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia. Needless to say, these countries should constitute the central body in the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere both politically and economically.

In this sense the conference of the leaders of the Asia Development Federation of Japan must be considered highly significant. One of its primary purposes was to translate the joint declaration among the three nations into action. It is plain that as powerful as our Fighting Services are and as mighty as our industries are, we cannot fight this war single-handed. To a certain extent we must depend [illegible] the resources of our neighbors and on the [illegible] of the peoples of these two countries.

In order to defeat our enemies in the present war it is essential that our fighting strength be constantly supplied with immense quantities of arms, ammunition and other products. Thanks to the wholehearted cooperation of Manchoukuo and China, Japan's munitions and heavy industries are making gigantic strides.

That the delegates to the conference, during its 3-day session, were able to conduct a frank exchange of views on concrete issues concerning fuller cooperation among the nations, and the fact that they enthusiastically expressed their determination to lead the movement among their peoples for the attainment of the common objective, can be said to have marked a distinct epoch in the political phase of the construction of the New Order in Greater East Asia.

Former Premier General Senjuro Hayashi, in the principal address of the conference, declared in no uncertain terms that Japan is fully prepared to meet and to crush the much publicized offensive which the United States and Britain are telling the world they will launch against this country when their rearmament programs are completed. This reassurance was hardly necessary. The War of Greater East Asia, from the very moment of its outbreak, has been a war in which the enemies of peace and justice have been forced to take the defensive by the unrivalled fighting services of this country. The peoples of Manchoukuo and China, as well as those of all the countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere may rest assured that the Anglo-American-Dutch brigands of finance, who seized and held and usurped vast areas of land and untold wealth to which they could by no stretch of the imagination claim legal or moral possession, have been expelled from this part of the world, never to return again.

It is, at this time, exceedingly heartening to observe, as General Hayashi declares, that Japan, Manchoukuo and China, standing on the same principles, are sharing in the joys and sorrows of each other. This at a time when the three countries are bound by sacred duty to join forces to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion.

It is also heartening to know that the peoples of Manchoukuo and China are acquiring correct knowledge of the proper functions of their countries and that they are cooperating in every possible way with their governments in the matter of bringing about the defeat of the Anglo-American-Dutch plunderers, which is the first condition for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

We are today witnessing the purging from Asia of the Anglo-American conceptions of liberty, independence and democracy. We are seeing the entire world in the process of reorganization. In Europe we find Germany and Italy, which are spurred by similar motives as those which inspire us, exerting themselves in the construction of a new order. In this part of the world we are engaged in building up a Co-Prosperity Sphere. But before we can hope to realize our national ideal, we must see that the three countries of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, related with one another geographically, racially, historically and economically, will achieve a condition permitting them to work, and to fight, and to prosper together.

The Meaning of the British Naval Losses

A recent issue of the Illustrated London News discloses the extent of the losses which the British navy has suffered during the course of the war so far. The toll is truly astounding. Counting only the ships which have been definitely sunk and excluding even those which have been severely damaged, the British have suffered the loss of five battleships, five aircraft carriers, 24 cruisers, 87 destroyers, 40 submarines and sundry miscellaneous craft like monitors and minelayers to make a total of more than 160 vessels. These are the vessels which the British publicly admit as having been sunk and naturally do not include those whose loss the British are still keeping secret.

In the good old days of the last generation, it was Britain's policy to maintain what she called a "double standard" navy. This meant that it was Britain's policy to maintain constantly a navy which was equal in strength to the combined strength of the navies of her two nearest competitors. This policy was not a pious wish nor an empty boast; it was a steadily maintained actuality. A fleet as strong as the combined fleets of any other two nations in the world was the solid argument which convinced the world that Britain deserved the title of the mistress of the seas.

The important thing about this preponderant strength of the British navy was the fact that the British believed—and rightly—that such a strength was an absolute requisite for the maintenance of the far-flung British empire. It was by virtue of such naval strength that Britain managed to secure and to hold an empire on which the sun never set.

It was the rise of Germany which first shook the pillars of Britain's naval superiority and it was the rise of Japan which now bids fair to topple over these pillars for good. In the decade preceding the last World War, it was the growth of Germany as a great maritime and colonial power which forced Britain to abandon the "two navy" standard, and in fact Britain experienced a hard enough time merely to maintain a slight edge of superiority in the size of her navy over that of Germany. As far as tactical efficiency was concerned, as the Battle of Jutland demonstrated, the British actually had to yield the palm to the Germans. Furthermore, although Britain managed to emerge victorious from this war, her exhaustion was so great that she was forced to swallow the humiliation of conceding equality to the upstart navy of the United States.

Now today it is Japan who is completing the story of the decline of the British navy. The United States, Britain's naval equal, has already been irretrievably crippled by Japan. Japan, together with her German and Italian allies, is now finishing off the British navy. With the admitted loss of over 160 vessels, the British navy which had already suffered a serious decline even before the outbreak of the present war has now been whittled down to a mere fraction of what it once was.

The inescapable question is: If in the days of Britain's undisputed power, she required a navy equal in strength to the combined strength of her two nearest competitors in order to maintain her empire, how can she possibly expect to protect her empire now? With Japan now the dominant naval Power of the world, how can the British Empire hope to prolong much longer its increasingly precarious existence? The inevitable conclusion must be that the sun is at last about to set on the empire on which the sun had never set before.

A Year Ago Today

October 20, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

All vessels clearing from San Francisco must have the Navy Department's approval for sailing until further notice to the contrary, the Federal Collector of Customs disclosed today. The same order applies to ships at Los Angeles and possibly other Pacific ports, it was added.

* * *

The work of demarking the Thai-French Indo-China boundary started today, beginning with the sector between Battambang Province of Thailand and Pursat Province of French Indo-China. Makoto Yano, head of the Japanese Commission, accompanied by experts, is also present to take part in the actual work of delimiting the frontier.

* * *

An intercepted British radio announcement quoted informed circles as believing that the United States proposes to issue a 'black list' of East Asiatic firm trading with the Axis. The list would be similar to the recent list covering Latin America.

SETTING UP OF NEW ORDER IS PREORDAINED BY HISTORY

America Is Demonic Creator of Vicious Stratagems Designed to Hinder Japan's Natural Progress

By SHIGETOMO SAYEGUSA
Special to the Japan Times Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

(Concluded From Yesterday)

The outcome of the first World War was the firm entrenchment of Anglo-Saxon hegemony in the flow of international life. Germany was deprived of its virility, while Japan followed the course of America's East Asiatic policy; France became too engrossed in rehabilitating the country in pursuance of its new Bolshevik doctrine. In the midst of these cross-currents, a rivalry between Britain and the United States made its appearance. Fortunately however, the timely recognition of the fact by either country that mutual cooperation would go a long way to perfect the Anglo-Saxon domination of the world caused both nations to come to a working arrangement. And this heralded the era of Anglo-American joint purpose, which displayed its full power soon after the start of the European war in September, 1939. British naval and air bases in the Western Hemisphere were exchanged for over-age American destroyers, the Lease-Lend Act was enforced and the Atlantic Charter issued. With the outbreak of the Pacific war, the London-Washington collaboration in every field of activity became so smooth sailing that an Anglo-American union began to materialize to replenish the total war efforts of the "Democracies."

Allied Selfishness

Now that both Britain and the United States have lost their supremacy in Europe and in Greater East Asia, they have strengthened the bonds of their union which represents a profit-making community, comprising 150,000,000 members, of which 45,000,000 are Britons and the rest Americans. Despite the war reverses, these two countries are still attaching importance to their own interests, and so they are manifesting their selfish opposition to the ideal of corporate living of the totalitarian nations. The statesmen of both countries are loudly agitating for the formation of an international "democratic" front to make the world "safe for democracy." The United States is advertising its role as "the arsenal for the Democracy," ignoring its own conception of isolationism embodied in the Monroe Doctrine. However, the brilliant military victories achieved by the armed forces of Japan, Germany and Italy have made the "democratic" order so feeble that it is finding no means to obstruct the steady development of a totalitarian new order in the world.

The pluto-"democratic" imperialism of the Anglo-American nations is no longer a force of reckonable importance, especially when their international capitalist system is fast crumbling. In their opposition to the Axis Powers, they placed reliance on their capitalist strength aided and abetted by Jewish financiers. They invested large sums of money in international markets to spike the ascendancy of Axis commercialism. Moreover, they thought that the totalitarian nations suffering from economic scarcity and monetary difficulty, would now attempt to overture the van of Anglo-Saxon capitalist-imperialism. But now they have been rudely awakened to acknowledge how utterly they had misjudged the extent of the militant power of Japan, Germany and Italy. Consequently, it is they who are now feeling the pinch of economic shortage, while the Axis nations are busy constructing their respective regional spheres in order to reorganize the world on a new foundation.

League of Nations

The formation of the League of Nations as a natural concomitant of the Versailles Peace Award enabled Britain and its ally, the United States, to make preparations for dominating the world under an international "democratic" system of their own design. On the other hand, the part played by Woodrow Wilson and Lord Grey in its organization foreshadowed the coming of an Anglo-American union to thwart the emergence of an opposing group. The fundamental idea of peace as embodied in Article X of the League Covenant is the maintenance of the status quo in favor of the "Democracies" under the joint leadership of Britain and the United States. The latter nation, at the outset, purposely declined to become a member of the League of Nations, because it wanted a free hand to shape its policy of capitalist-imperialist domination, simultaneously keeping up a close liaison with Britain. As a result of the overwhelming influence of the "Democracies" on the League machinery, Japan, Germany and Italy found themselves relegated to the background. And when the Sino-Japanese dispute in connection with the Manchurian Incident was taken up by the League Council to award its own verdict, Japan visualized not only the need of severing its connection with the Geneva international fabric, but also of making extension of the Anglo-Saxon incursion in this part of the world. Then with the formation of the Rome-Berlin Axis, Tokyo aligned itself with it and a struggle for a new world ordered followed.

The unfair Versailles Peace Treaty is the foundation-stone of the "democratic" world order, which is now being dismantled by the Axis Powers. It took away from Germany all its overseas colonies and imposed on it harsh reparation and disarmament terms. Moreover, the treaty provisions made Germany an isolated country in Europe, and the "democratic" group of nations perpetuated a European peace fabric, by creating new States in accordance with the so-called principle of racial self-determination. As a sequel to this injustice, national socialism grew up in Germany, and Chancellor Hitler came into power to voice the necessity of having a new totalitarian order in Europe as a means to demolish the exploiting structure of the old order. Consequently the European war broke out as an attempt on the part of Nazi Germany to create conditions for its emancipation from the stranglehold of the Anglo-Saxon "democracy" on the one hand and safeguard its expansion in its legitimate sphere on the other. Later on, the same reason motivated Japan to declare war on the United States and Britain. Therefore, it is clear that the totalitarian unity of purpose has been achieved, because all the Axis nations suffering from identical disadvantages have determined themselves to put back America and Britain in their proper places.

Position of U.S.S.R.

Although the Bolshevik revolution in Russia under the auspices of the International Communist Party succeeded in setting up a Communist administration, the present Soviet regime, it is apparent, is steadily reverting to mono-State socialism. The International Communist Party, with its headquarters in Soviet Russia and branches in various countries of the world, and the Soviet Government are two different things. The former exists for the purpose of disseminating Communist ideologies in foreign countries, while the latter represents the authoritative administrative body in the country.

It is the Third International which was at the back of the Communist-Republican struggle during the recent Spanish Civil War. It is also exercising a significant influence over the Chinese Communist Party. Therefore, at present it has to be recognized as an instrument of the old order of the world which is opposing the growth of new world order. On the other hand, it has to be acknowledged that the Soviet Union itself is gradually veering toward State capitalism or social Communism to develop its own corporate society. Hence, it is obvious that Soviet Russia has no inseparable ideological connection with the International Communist Party; in fact, it is a highly materialistic totalitarian State headed by Premier Josef Stalin. Its current alliance with the "Democracies" may be regarded as a temporary arrangement during wartime exigencies. But [illegible] peace is restored it is likely that it will shape its new policy in consonance with the spirit of the post-war international order.

Maintenance of Status Quo

America's East Asiatic policy constitutes the basis of its determination to adhere to the status quo signifying the desire to maintain the old order in the world. Since the Opium War a century ago, the structure of the East Asiatic order has undergone revolutionary changes. Britain led the Western nations to acquire privileges in this part of the globe. By instituting a capitalist-imperialist system in China, it obtained foreign concessions, convention tariffs, international settlements, extraterritoriality, the right of navigation in inland waters and administration of the maritime customs. Then Czarist Russia and Germany joined the race for securing privileges with the consequence that China was compelled to grant to foreign Powers lease on its territory, mining and railway concessions and the right to station troops in selected parts of its domain. Japan, viewing this state of affairs with alarm, tried its best to safeguard its own existence and the integrity of East Asia within the limited means then at its disposal. The Sino-Japanese and the Russo-Japanese Wars revealed its earnestness in that direction. At this psychological moment, the United States enunciated its policy of equal opportunity and open door in China, guaranteeing the territorial integrity of the continent; and thus a new disturbing element was introduced to nibble at the stability of East Asia.

Following the Tsingtao campaign, which occurred in the initial stage of the last World War, third Power capitalist-imperialism, especially that of Britain and the United States, began to grow into prominence in China. This clashed with the policy of Japan, ultimately leading to the straining of relations between Tokyo and Washington. It is no exaggeration to say that the Manchurian Incident and the current unfortunate Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out as reactions to the decisions of the Washington Conference, which adopted the Nine-Power Treaty to facilitate the execution of America's East Asiatic policy, and the Four-Power Treaty and the Naval Parity together with an Anti-War Pact to deprive Japan of its right to maintain its influence in China and other parts of East Asia.

Trying to Divide China

America's East Asiatic policy is the counterpart of its South American policy, both being based on capitalist-imperialism. For this reason, it is opposing Japan's continental expansion, and since it has made a common cause with the Comintern, it is natural to assume that it is manipulating to create a division in China to keep up the resistance capacity of Yen-an against Japan. It is also America which indirectly fomented and is now supporting the anti-Japanese front of both Chungking and Yen-an in order to hinder the return of normalcy in East Asia. It is crystal clear that the United States is wilfully interfering in the affairs of East Asia, ignoring its own lofty principle of hemispheric unity, for it is extremely anxious that the old order in this part of the globe should remain in force, so that it can continue to pursue its own policy of capitalist-imperialism. In view of this fact, it has become incumbent on Japan to strive for creating a new East Asiatic order as one wing of the international totalitarian order.

President Roosevelt is now championing the cause of General Chiang Kai-shek, not because he is interested to see China resume its international position as a full-fledged sovereign nation, but because he is resolved to utilize him to hinder the restoration of Sino-Japanese peace. This is the reason why the Sino-Japanese hostilities have become a tragic civil war in East Asia, and Japan has been compelled against its wishes to seek the total destruction of the Chungking regime to develop a sphere of mutual prosperity embracing Greater East Asia. The Pacific war, in which the China Affair has been merged, would not have broken out had the Roosevelt Government taken a realistic view of the conditions in East Asia and formulated a conciliatory policy to normalize the situation there.

Pawn of Old World Order

How East Asia was made to serve as a pawn of the old world order in the past century is fully demonstrated by the Opium War, the reduction of Peking and Tientsin by the combined Anglo-French forces, the triple intervention in connection with the application of the [illegible]seki peace terms, the movement [illegible] the division of China through the creation of alien spheres of influence, the Boxer uprising, the Russo-Japanese War, the Tsingtao campaign, the Versailles Peace Treaty, the Washington Conference, the dispatch of the Lytton Commission to China and Manchuria by the League of Nations, the convocation of the signatory Powers of the Nine-Power Treaty by the League of Nations, assistance extended by Britain, America and the Soviet Union to China, the Anglo-American co-operation in subjecting Japan to an economic blockade and the issuance of the Atlantic Charter. All these historical facts explain why it is imperative that a new order in East Asia must be realized to stamp out the traces of Anglo-American capitalist-imperialism from this part of the world. It stands to reason that the East Asiatic people are the best judge to decide what form of mutual relations should exist among the different East Asiatic countries. Neither Britain nor America has any plausible ground to manifest opposition to their decision, which upholds the desirability of constructing a co-prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia.

The old order of the world of the "Democracies," which has lasted more than four centuries, is no longer compatible with the new spirit of regional harmony of today. Its fundamental basis is untenable, for it seeks to dominate other nations by instituting a system of self-centered exploitation. As against this, the projected Axis order in the world aims at giving each nation its proper place, developing mutual reliance and prosperity without domination and exploitation. Professor Chikao Fujisawa explains that the "democratic" order of the United States and Britain is being advocated "prompted by the desire to enjoy a highly developed economy at the expense of the majority of peoples of the world whom they intend to dominate and exploit with the least vestige of justification." It is absolutely impossible that the totalitarian nations, which are trying to make brighter and better the prospect of the world community, can submit to this design of the Anglo-American oligarchy.

The first World War was waged, because great many nations, including Japan, believed that after its termination a just peace would develop in the world, permitting each nation to conduct its activities in its proper place. But the Anglo-American manipulations created a peace fabric which gave them unlimited power to establish an international hegemony of their own. Therefore, it became evident that sooner or later another world upheaval would occur as an attempt to reorganize the international fabric on a basis of mutual give and take. This is the reason why the Axis struggle against "Democracy" is continuing to attain that objective, so that the world would ultimately witness the establishment of a totalitarian order—just and dependable.

MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Hojo Soun

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part VI

Having clinched his position in Izu, Hojo Soun proceeded to spin his web around Odawara, the capital town of Sagami province. He gave out that one night he dreamed a strange dream—there were in the midst of a far-flung open field two great Sugi (cryptomeria) soaring sky-ward, and a little mouse appeared from somewhere and began to gnaw at one of the trees and soon ate it up, and then treated the other tree in the same manner, and as soon as the mouse had devoured the two trees, it transformed itself into a great fierce tiger. What in the name of all that was wonderful did this dream portend? A wise man—perhaps one of his six henchmen—interpreted it in this way. The mouse unmistakably was Soun himself, he being born in 1432 which was the Year of the Mouse, and the two Sugi were of course the two houses of Uyesugi, so that the mouse eating them signified that Soun was destined to destroy the two historic houses and become their Lord. Whether Soun had really dreamed this dream or he had merely invented it to inspire his men with confidence we do not know, but we do know he had the ambition to annex the two great Uyesugis.

Omori Ujiyori who held the castle of Odawara on behalf of Ogi-gayatsu Uyesugi, Lord of Sagami and Musashi, was a very valorous, vigilant, astute warrior statesman. He had seen with his two eyes how the adjoining province of Izu had fallen into Hojo Soun's hands, and so stood upon his guard against his new neighbor beyond the Hakone mountains. Sure enough, he received one day a message from Soun, couched in politest and most flattering terms requesting the honor of friendly intercourse which he made no doubt would prove of mutual advantage. "Ah, here he is, a dangerous viper," Ujiyori said to himself, "poking its snout into our Odawara gardens." And he returned to Hojo Soun the coldest answer imaginable, and strengthened his boundaries bordering on Izu. Also he warned his retainers by quoting a famous passage from the Book of Strategy: "Beware of those who have suddenly developed without adequate reason a desire to cultivate your friendship; they may have secret designs upon your possessions."

Odawara Caught Napping

Against such a man there was nothing doing, Soun decided, and he awaited more favorable weather. Fine weather did dawn for him on August 26, 1494 when Omori Ujiyori Lord of Odawara, was gathered to [illegible] and was succeeded by [illegible] than his father. Soun [illegible] sent a message of condolence [illegible] Odawara, and after that took every propitious opportunity to win the good will of the young Lord of Odawara, assuring him that if his father misunderstood him there was no reason why he should dislike him also till at last more or less "cordial relations were established between Izu and Odawara.

One day in February, 1495 Soun sent a message to Ujiyori begging permission to allow some of his men to go into Hakone mountain to chase out some deer which had strayed into that part when Soun a few days before had gone on hunting in the mountain near Nirayama. The unsuspecting Fujiyori gave the consent at once. There were a few elders in his retinue who gravely shook their heads, imploring their master to be careful how he trusted Hojo Soun. "Don't I know him, you fools?" he laughed. "The old man has always been treating me as if I were his master. He is as good as my vassal, don't you know?"

Soun had concealed hundreds of fully armed men in the suburbs of Odawara—Ishibashi, Yumoto, etc.—ready at the clue to attack the castle. On the night of February 16 he got out scores of oxen to whose horns he had fastened flaming pine torches, and suddenly caused them to run down Hakone mountain with many men behind them, also bearing burning pines, and they raised a tremendous war cry as they swooped down on Odawara. Simultaneously the men hidden in Ishibashi, Yumoto, etc., advanced, setting fire at Itabashi as they went, and launched a general attack on the castle. The sight of angry bulls with their horns alight descending the mountain appeared to the affrighted gaze of Fujiyori and his men as if they were a great horde of enemy, tens of thousands strong, and concluding that resistance was useless, they fled. Besides, Odawara was but thinly guarded, the majority of its troops being absent at Musashi, reinforcing the Uyesugis there. So had fallen Odawara an easy prey to Soun's ruthless strategy.

Died on Nirayama

Omori Fujiyori's hold on Sagami was so weak that some of his more doughty warriors had been alienated from him, and among the number was Matsuda Torazaemon in control of Nisnigori, Sagami, who at the fall of Odawara, bowed at Soun's feet, pledging his allegiance to the new master. Miura Yoshiatsu, Lord of Mira district, Sagami, lying east of Odawara and forming a half way house between Sagami and Musashi was the next stubborn enemy to [illegible] at the hands of Soun who then cleared the way to Yedo of Mu[illegible] Province which was now his [illegible]tive. The province of Musashi, [illegible]ver, Soun did not live to [illegible] in his time, the task being [illegible] to his lineal successors to [illegible]mate.

Though Lord of Oda[illegible] now, Soun did not move thither but continued to dwell in his Nirayama castle in Izu obviously for the strategic reason that he must hold himself in readiness to go to Imagawa's help in Suruga. In fact he had always kept the closest contact with Suruga, giving or receiving "goltsume" (back services), that is, reinforcements from the back, as the case demanded. Especially vigorous was Soun in helping Imagawa Ujichika against Matsudaira of Mikawa with whom Suruga was in chronic feud—not perhaps so much out of his altruistic desire to serve his nephew as because Suruga constituted a strong bulwark against Mikawa and other powerful feudatories in the west. His own security at the western rear being thus reassured by Suruga, he expanded eastward at every available chance.

(To Be Continued)

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Koa, Vol. 3, No. 10, October, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Koa Domei, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles; Fundamental Problem of Education in the Development of East Asia, World War and Caucasus Operations, the War of Greater East Asia and Total Peace, Highlights of a Round-Table Conference on Indian Problem, Australia and First Emigration, the War of Greater East Asia and Policy Toward Australia and India, and Real Situation of Defeated America Ana-[illegible]

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Toyo Keizai Shimpo; a weekly, No. 2,043 dated October 17, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Toyo Keizai Shimpo-sha, Tokyo. Price 35 sen. Leading articles: Offensive and Defensive Battle at Stalingrad, India's Anti-British Struggle Develops, Italy's Economy, and National Life of Fighting Germany and Soviet Russia.